

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1873, IRELAND.

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RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1873,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1883,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET,  
THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from any of the following Agents, viz ;  
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1884.

[C.—3960.] Price 1s. 1d.

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# RETURN.

## I.—ORDERS UNDER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

### 1.—ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ORDERS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ORDERS OF THE LORDS JUSTICES, MADE PRIOR TO THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1883, WHICH WERE IN FORCE ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1882.

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The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the *Partial Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878*, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' Command,

HENRY BOLTON.

Dublin Castle, 25th day of September, 1878.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
**MARLBOROUGH.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Carbury Poor Law Union,  
Newpark Poor Law Union,  
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C. M. MORRIS.  
JAMES LOWTHER. HENRY OSMY.  
J. D. FITZGERALD EDWARD GIBSON.  
J. A. LAWSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
**MARLBOROUGH.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Downe West Poor Law Union,  
Tobermory Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C. H. LAW.  
HERBERT ERNE CHATTERTON. R. DEASY.  
J. MICHAEL, C. JAMES LOWTHER.  
EDWARD GIBSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

**MARLBOROUGH.**

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Tobermory Poor Law Union,  
Downe West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us

\*As order in the form was sent to every Town in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.

by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united District shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,  
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

J. T. RALL, C.  
HUGHES BYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 18th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Stokestown Poor Law Union,  
Cullinstown Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 11th day of December, 1878.

R. DEASY. W. H. F. COGAN.  
ROBERT B. WARREN. GEORGE A. C. MAY.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 11th day of December, 1878, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Cullinstown Poor Law Union,  
Stokestown Poor Law Union

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act.

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General

and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate four of its members, and that the members of the said Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee six members shall form a quorum, and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £120 per annum, including travelling expenses, and the Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof, respectively.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 23rd day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,  
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey, between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Crutem House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,  
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sallyfold," or "The Sallyfield."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,  
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
**MARLBOROUGH.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—  
The Poor Law Union of Ballina,  
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,  
The Poor Law Union of Killybeg,  
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. J. D. FITZGERALD.  
HRAEFORD. HENRY OSMERY, WATERFORD.  
GERALD FITZGERALD, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.  
C. R. BAKER. M. MORRIS. LEINSTER.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act, conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular parts, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the part of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order":—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.  
This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' Command,  
T. H. BAKER.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act

conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular parts, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Ward:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Deffern Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pier adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 1st day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' Command,  
T. H. BAKER.

**THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1878.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
**MARLBOROUGH.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Provisionary.*

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1878."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

*Repeal of former Orders.*

4. The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1878, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are hereby from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

*Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.*

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymaid to begin to occupy as a dairy or cowshed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cowshed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

*Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.*

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymaid to occupy as a dairy or cowshed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and so long as

the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a.) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b.) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c.) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

*Cleaning of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk Vessels.*

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleaning of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleaning of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

*Contamination of Milk.*

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b.) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c.) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairymen, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

*Keeping of Swine.*

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cowshed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

*Registration of Dairymen and others.*

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

*Acts of Local Authority.*

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, so far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, so far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. BAILEY, C. R. DEASY.  
HARRY O'NEILL.

**PORT OF DUBLIN.**

**MARLBOROUGH.**

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Portul Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's Command,

T. H. BURN.

## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
COWPER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

## PART I.

## Preliminary.

## Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## Parts.

2. This Order is divided into parts as follows:

- PART I.—Preliminary.  
PART II.—Disease.  
PART III.—Disinfection.  
PART IV.—Transit.  
PART V.—Foreign.  
PART VI.—General.

## Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

## Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

## Interpretation.

5. In this Order:—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, fury, and swine-fever;

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcass of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcass, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant;

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway;

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail;

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order;

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

## PART II.

## Disease.

## CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

## Notion of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The contempts to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.*

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

*Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.*

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcasses, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

*Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.*

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## CHAPTER 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

*Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease exposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—For Slaughter.*

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaugh-

tered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

*B.—For other Purposes.*

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(c.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(d.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

*C.—Out of District.*

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

*Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certi-



case of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

#### B.—Movement into.

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

#### C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved, and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indicated on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indicated on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved, except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

#### Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

### CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

#### Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

#### Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cowsheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

#### A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being thereinto slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

#### B.—For other Purposes.

(e.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of breeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

#### C.—Out of District.

(i.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indicated on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indicated on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(m.) Nothing in this Article shall authorise the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

*B.—Movement into.*

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

*C.—Movement into, from another District.*

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the District of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate, issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

*Distinctions for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

22. A Local Authority shall cause the ownership or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept, or is affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfectant, burnt, or destroyed.

## CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

*Notice of Sheep-Pox.*

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place Infected with Sheep-Pox.*

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within

ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inform the constables of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place infected with Sheep-Pox.*

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(b.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(d.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(a) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enfold and suspend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(2.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.*

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed fifty shillings.

(b) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(c) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

#### *Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.*

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation thereof of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

#### *Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.*

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept whilst so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Places as Area by Privy Council.*

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(b) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(c) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox; or

(d) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situate to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

### CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

#### *Notice of Sheep-Scab.*

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

#### *Treatment for Sheep-Scab.*

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

#### *Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.*

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Articles 32 or 34 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.*

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority feeds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to do so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

### CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND Farcy

#### *Extension of Act of 1878.*

34. Horsem, omea, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-nine (slaughter);

Section thirty-one (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two (Order of Council);

Section fifty (powers of police);

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two (detection of vessels);

Section fifty-three (animals washed abroad);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Glanvers or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or male being affected with glanvers or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanvers or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Public Warning as to Existence of Glanvers or Farcy.*

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisements, or otherwise, of the existence of glanvers or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanvers or Farcy.*

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place, or a horse, ass, or male affected with glanvers or farcy.

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanvers or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or male that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or male affected with glanvers or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Article 38 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanvers or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

*Slaughter in Glanvers.*

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or male in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or male is affected with glanvers, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or male is affected with glanvers, and the horse, ass, or male is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or male a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requirement of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or male is not affected with glanvers, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason necessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or male on a further special report as aforesaid.

*Exemption of Military.*

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or males kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the general supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

## CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

*Extension of Act of 1878.*

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever or of crime, soldier, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):—

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);  
Section twenty-eight (infected places);  
Section thirty-one (notice of disease);  
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);  
Section fifty (powers of police);  
Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);  
Section fifty-four (extension of warnings);  
and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Swine-Fever.*

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, on the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):—

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.
- (b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
- (c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.
- (e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (2.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or
- (ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:
  - (a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
  - (b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.
  - (c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.
  - (d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
  - (e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.*

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the resolution therein of that decision, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

#### *Disinfection for Swine-Fever.*

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

- (a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any house or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or
- (d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situated to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or
- (e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

#### CHAPTER 8.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING PASTURE, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRAVEL.

##### *Special Provisions for these Cases.*

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (5.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (6.) While being in a cow-shed, stall, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

##### *A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

- (a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.
- (b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first mentioned licence.

(g) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(A.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i.) The diseased cattle so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

#### C.—Swine Fever.

(j.) Where swine fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(A.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(f.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### D.—Animals not affected with *Pleuro-Pneumonia* or *Foot-and-Mouth Disease* or *Swine-Fever*.

(k.) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever*, shall be dealt with in all respects as *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever* had not been found therein or thereon.

#### E.—Destruction of Infected Places by Privy Council only.

(a.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever* being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

#### F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever* in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with *foot-and-mouth disease* is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with *swine-fever* is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority noting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animal's wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

#### CHAPTER 9.—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

##### Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals of horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals of horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced as to ensure that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A) (B) and (C) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

#### *Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.*

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

#### *A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is found, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

#### *B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(1.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(c.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(d.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local

Authority, there shall also be requisitioned in case of that other Local Authority induced on or relating to the first-mentioned horse.

(1.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to require or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, disinfected and disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 10.—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a sailing vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 11.—CARCASSES.

##### *Disposal.*

55.—(1.) The carcass of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(1.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some

proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(F.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be dissected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

#### *Digging up.*

60. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or chase to be dug up, the carcass of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

### CHAPTER 12.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.*

61. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

#### *Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.*

62. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorised or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

### CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

63. A Local Authority, if authorised by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

### PART III.

## Disinfection.

### CHAPTER 14.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

#### *Wagons.*

64.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(b.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(c.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed ashore and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

#### *Fodder and Litter.*

65. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### *Manure, Gungways, and other Apparatus.*

66.—(1.) A manure-gateway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

(a.) The gateway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, manure, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(b.) The gateway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gateway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

#### *Horse-Boxes.*

67.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:

(1.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, manure, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; and

(2.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, manure, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

#### *Horse-Boxes, Cattle's Vans, and other Vehicles.*

68.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose thereintended, and has not, to



the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleaned as follows:

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but
- (ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—
- (c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then
- (d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Pen.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

##### Van.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and so soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or shall be kept shall not be used for any animal other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

#### CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

*Obligation on Occupiers.*

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleaned and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

## CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel is or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—as the case may be, the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

*Regulations of Local Authorities.*

75.—(1) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense.

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required.

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does, or may act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals, and the holding thereof of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

*Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.*

76.—(1) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting port shall be cleaned and disinfected on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2) Each lair or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(3) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, washwater, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then.

(4) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then.

(5) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(6) The sweepings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, washwater, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

## PART IV.

## Transit.

## CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER.

*Fittings of Vessels.*

77.—(1) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of lime or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position, as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

*Overcrowding.*

78. A vessel carrying animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

*Shorn Sheep.*

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

*Gangways for Sheep-Pens.*

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

*Detention.*

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained at the place of landing, or in lair adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

## CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.

*Water.*

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

*Food.*

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient shipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them, and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such prices as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

## CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSIT BY SEA.

84.—(1) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer, duly appointed in that behalf, and in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and such licence, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorised to demand it.

(2) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being landed, dirty, over-crowded, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, the owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or dressing, or other means, as the case may require.

(5) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be landed or otherwise unladen, and such landing shall not be removed or interrupted.

(6) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as aforesaid, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate thereof, and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be landed by the person in charge of the licensed animal to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorised by such master to demand and receive it.

(7) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement, and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring on land or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

## CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

*Trucks, Horse-boxes, or other Vehicles.*

85. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof, shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot holds.

*Overcrowding.*

86. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

*Shorn Sheep.*

87. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying shorn sheep and unclashed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation, except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

## CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

88. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board or of landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or over or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway-truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclashed, the consignee of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

89. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

## PART V.

## Foreign.

## CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITION.

90.—(1) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

- The Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
- The Kingdom of the King of Italy.
- The Principality of Montenegro.
- The Principality of Roumania.
- The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
- The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Possessions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(2) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

- Belgium.
- The German Empire.

## CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

*Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.*

91. The following are the ports at which ports are at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

- Batavia.
- Bombay.
- Batavia.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Time for Slaughter.*

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

*Movement.*

94.—(1.) No carcasses, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcass or thing so removed may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER 29.—QUARANTINE.

*Port having Quarantine Station.*

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a part is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station:

Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Conditions of Landing.*

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

*Disinfection.*

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

## CHAPTER 30.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

*Countries specified.*

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

*Place of Landing.*

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

Belfast.

Dublin.

(2.) Those foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

*Conditions of Landing.*

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has

entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

- (k.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

#### *Twelve Hours' Detention.*

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some fair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

#### *Examination and Consequences.*

104.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or fair or other place adjacent therein, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

#### *A.—Cattle-Plague.*

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

#### *B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

#### *C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals, and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

#### *D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

#### *E.—Swine-Fever.*

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

(4.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

#### *F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

#### *G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

#### *H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

#### *Continuance of one Cargo.*

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

#### *Detention of Suspected Animals.*

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

#### *Movement.*

110.—(1.) No animal, carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the fair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or at a fair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, fair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

*Landing of other Foreign Animals.*

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf, if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

## CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter at or quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 33.—SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

## CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Other Animals with Foreign Animals.*

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals, and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

*Disinfection of Persons and Cloths.*

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, advises at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their cloths, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

*Foreign Animals injured on Voyages.*

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals injured or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some fair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

*Carcasses.*

119.—(1) If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of inspection, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall

immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

*General Power of Detention.*

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fowler or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

*Duties of Local Authorities and Police.*

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## PART VI.

## General.

## CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualifications of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, an Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for each Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 128 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 128 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 128 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

#### *Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.*

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

#### *Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

#### *Form.*

135—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, so far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

#### *Weekly Returns to Privy Council.*

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, *sway*, or *veterina-fren*, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

#### *Food and Water during Detention.*

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ox, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ox, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### *Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.*

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS

##### *Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.*

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

##### *Withholding of Compensation.*

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

##### *Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.*

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1850, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner lawfully and properly incurred in the proceedings thereon, and their own costs of these proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings thereon, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

##### *Record of Slaughter.*

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

##### *Returns of Expenditure.*

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, forward to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

##### *Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.*

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

142. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

143. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

#### Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1880.

MONCK. R. DEASY. ROSE. R. WARREN.  
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.P. R. DOWSE.  
HENRY O'NEILL. GERALD FITZGERALD, JR.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### Forms for Use by an Inspector.

##### (1.)

#### Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pigsty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

##### (2.)

#### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

##### (3.)

#### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

##### (4.)

#### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

##### (5.)

#### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .  
(Signed) A.B.

##### (6.)

#### Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine-Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pigsty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I



have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice (copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed), and that in consequence thereof the pig sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18  
(Signed)            A.B.

shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the destination abroad the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

## (5.3)

*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers  
in Cattle Plague.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To R.F. of

I, A.B. of \_\_\_\_\_, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (As. 1) or filled up and signed as required], and that in consequence thereof the cow-house, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an owner of lands and buildings, part (or the whole) whereof the within use runs from that cow-

## 494

*Notes of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Feet-and-Month Discre.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *R.P.* et

I, A.B. of \_\_\_\_\_, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice (copy of declaration (No. 1), as filled up and signed to be indorsed), and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become mad and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ A.M.

### Forms of Mathematical Literacy

## 4.3

*Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

 $\ast H_0$ 

182

Licenses granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

11

to the slaughter-house at

is charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Standard)

(Dated)

This License is available for 19  
hours from (b) o'clock this  
day.

\* This number does not correspond with that on the Facsimile.

This membership is to be retained by the person granting the license.

**Caution.**—Persons selling without the above license who are such is necessary, selling through a retail license has expired, or voluntarily, to selling, or allowing or obtaining a sublicense to obtain by force or a false pretense, or practice of sending a letter leaving postage to be paid in any respect, or obtaining other license with respect to license are liable under the Copyright Statute (Amended), Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

1. G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to him certifying that the animals are suffering from the disease, do hereby grant the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is necessary a licence of that other Local Authority informed as, as reference to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Lecture is available for 12 hours from 8 o'clock this day, and so begins

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this       day of       , 18       .

[c] *Ficus-pumila* or *Asiatic fig* disease on the main crop is

[illegible]









## ORDERS IN COUNCIL

### THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Forma of Record under Article 142 of Order

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878

Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_

**Keywords:**

## PART I.

RECORD of each Animal affected with Pseudo-rabies [or Sheep-pox] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

[illegible]

Of the above Animals the following were reserved  
for Observation and Treatment by direction of  
the Privy Council, dated

## REFERENCES

## PART II.

Reason of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd [or Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox], has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act

[illegible]

#### TYPE FOURTH SCHEDULE

These Low Nations of

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878

Let it be PAYMENT made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, as Com-  
mission to Owners of Sloughed Cattle, and Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers under the provisions of "The Cattle  
(Diseases) (Animals) Act, 1876," and the Orders made thereunder.

[illegible]

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To  
The Chief or Under Secretary,  
Golden Gate

Chairman of the Board of Guardians  
City of the Town,  
Date.

THE FIFTH SCENES—FOUR L.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND  
LICENSE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ANIMALS FOR  
INSPECTION.

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a License to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in India, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.

### References

Description of Animals.	Number of Animals		Name and Address of Owner or Caretaker of Animal or Animals	Observations.
	In Writing	In Figures		
Cattle, . . .				
Hog, . . .				
Swine, . . .				
Goats, . . .				
Domestic Animals not described as above.				
Total No. of Animals.				

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

**Keywords:**

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

To the Licensing Officer in Charge in behalf of the Veterinary Department at the above-named Port in Ireland.

## Form II.—Certificate of Health.

(To be annexed to Form I.)

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Part of...

\_\_\_\_\_day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_\_

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, have

examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, and about being exported from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain; and I hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that, as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease.

Signature of Inspector\_\_\_\_\_

## Form III.—LICENSE FOR EXPORTATION.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of Health that the Animal or Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby declare in and their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on this the       day of       18       from the Port of       in Ireland, to the Port of       in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer———

Name of Vessel—

Name of Owner of Vessel—

Days of Sailing—

## NOTICE

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each animal.









IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1883.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
*SPENCER.*

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1882, No. IX., will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland), Order, 1883."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 29th day of January, 1883.

H. Low, C. G. O. Trevelyan.  
W. H. F. Cogan Henry O'Connell.  
S. Wolfe Flanagan W. M. Johnson.  
A. M. Porter.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1883, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
*SPENCER.*

WHEREAS it is expedient that further measures should be taken to prevent the spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland), Order, 1883, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 13th day of February, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of February, 1883.

H. Low, C. W. H. F. Cogan.  
Edward Sullivan, M.R. Henry O'Connell.  
S. Wolfe Flanagan W. M. Johnson.  
A. M. Porter.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

*Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883.

*Commencement.*

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 13th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

*Interpretation.*

3. In this Order—

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin, including the lanes therein.

Infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority, or by the Privy Council, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in the Dublin Metropolis.

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter. Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Public and Private Sales in Dublin Metropolis.*

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the Dublin Metropolis, except as authorised by this Order.

5. A public (or private) sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, may be held in the Dublin Metropolis, in any circumstances, with a licence of the Privy Council.

6. The following public sale of fat animals may be held in the Dublin Metropolis without a licence of the Privy Council, namely:—

The New Cattle Market, Prussia-street, but subject to the provisions of this Order.

*Special Regulations as to New Cattle Market.*

7.—(a.) Animals exposed for sale in the Market shall not be moved out of the Market, but shall be slaughtered within the Market, or in the slaughter adjacent thereto, except as follows:—

(b.) Animals may be moved out of the Market to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis for the purpose of being there slaughtered; or

(c.) Animals may be moved out of the Market to a lair in the Dublin Metropolis licensed for their reception by the Privy Council, and may be kept in that licensed lair, subject to conditions specified in the licence, until they are moved to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis, for the purpose of being there slaughtered.

(d.) Animals moved out of the Market shall not be again moved into the Market, and shall not be moved out of that portion of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District within the North and South Dublin Unions.

(e.) Animals to be moved out of the Market shall, after their arrival thereat, and before they are moved

therefore, be marked by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing them, as follows:—

**Cattle.**—By the clipping of the hair off the end of the tail of each of the cattle.

**Sheep and Swine.**—By the painting or stamping of a broad arrow, about six inches long, on the left side of each of the sheep or swine with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts, and blue or red ochre, one part, melted and used warm; or with some other adhesive composition of a blue or red colour.

8. Animals which have been exposed for sale in the Market:—

- (a) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, and
- (b) Shall not during these five days be exposed at any public or private sale in or out of the Metropolis, other than the Market.

9. The Order in Council No. III., passed on the 6th instant, is hereby revoked.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of February, 1883.

H. Low, C.	W. H. F. O'Gara,
Edward Sullivan, M.P.	Henry O'Connell,
S. Wolfe Flanagan.	W. M. Johnson,
A. M. Foster.	

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. V.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
**SPEAKER.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. The area, described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

II. This Order shall not apply to fat animals intended for slaughter and carried in railway trucks from a district outside the said area through the said area for shipment at the North Wall and not unloaded until then arrived at the Cobin Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Horsemarket Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market.

III. All such animals as last above mentioned shall, on being inspected and found free from disease in addition to being banded and branded as provided by the Animals (Ireland) Order, Article 84, be marked by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person in charge of the animals before shipment, as follows:—

By the clipping of the hair off the end of the tail of each of the animals, or by stamping with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals.

IV. The term "fat animals" in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.

V. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 15th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of February, 1883.

H. Low, C.	W. H. F. O'Gara,
Edward Sullivan, M.P.	Henry O'Connell,
S. Wolfe Flanagan.	W. M. Johnson,
A. M. Foster.	

#### Schedule.

That part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District situated within the North and South Dublin Unions.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. VI.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
**SPEAKER.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. The term "North Wall" in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order in Council No. V., with reference to shipment of Cattle, shall mean and extend to the port of Dublin.

II. The Order in Council No. II., passed on the 6th instant, except so far as it declares the parishes of Glasnevin and Santry, in the county of Dublin, to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby revoked.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 12th day of February, 1883.

H. Low, C.	W. H. F. O'Gara,
Edward Sullivan, M.P.	Henry O'Connell,
S. Wolfe Flanagan.	A. M. Foster,

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
**SPEAKER.**

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant offices at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 19th day of February, 1883.  
H. Low, C.      W. H. F. O'Gara

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPEAKER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant offices at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with

animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of February, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### Schedule to above Order

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorised by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XLII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland  
SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General

Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, No. II.

#### Commencement.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

#### Interpretation.

3. In this Order:—  
Sale-yard or licensed sale-yard means a place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council for the public or private sale of animals within the Dublin Metropolis; other terms shall have the same meaning as in the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.

#### Regulations as to Licensed Sale-yards

4. All fat animals which have been exposed for sale in a licensed sale-yard and—

#### A.—Sold for Slaughter.

- (i.) shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, and,
- (ii.) shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public or private sale in or out of the Metropolis.

#### B.—Sold for Export.

- (i.) shall be exported within forty-eight hours after the day on which they are so exposed for sale;
- (ii.) shall not, during that time, be again exposed at any public or private sale within the Metropolis.

5. (a.) Fat animals may be moved out of the licensed sale-yard to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis for the purpose of being there slaughtered,

(b.) To a slaughter-house outside the Metropolis with a licence from a person authorised to grant such by the Lord Lieutenant; or,

(c.) To the port of Dublin, for the purpose of being exported to Great Britain; or,

(d.) To a lair in the Dublin Metropolis licensed for their reception by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council, and may be kept in that licensed lair, subject to conditions specified in the licence, until they are moved to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis, for the purpose of being there slaughtered, or to the port of Dublin, for the purpose of being exported to Great Britain, or such animals may be retained in the licensed sale-yard until they are moved for export or slaughter.

6. Such animals moved out of the licensed sale-yard shall not be again moved into the same or any other licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis.

7. All fat animals exposed for sale in a licensed lair on being inspected and found free from disease shall, when required by the Veterinary Inspector, be branded on the left side—if intended for export, with the letter E, if for slaughter, with the letter M, either letter to be six inches long—with the composition to be hereafter named.

#### Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for Sale within the Dublin Metropolis

8. All fat animals intended for export and carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until they arrived at the Calcutta Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the

Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Annam-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are moved therefrom, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the composition to be hereafter mentioned.

9. All such marks as last above mentioned shall then be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

#### Branding.

10. All Branding referred to in this Order shall be done with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part, melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other persons exposing or in charge of the animals.

#### Cleaning and Disinfection of Sale yards, &c.

11. Any premises licensed either as a sale-yard or for the reception of animals intended for slaughter or for export shall be cleaned and disinfected in the manner laid down in Article 74 of the Animals (Ireland) Order, and, in addition, by applying to the floors and all other parts of the premises with which animals have come in contact, a solution of one part of carbolic acid to thirty parts of water.

#### Offences.

12.—(a) If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a licence of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(b) If an animal is not marked as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person or company holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(c) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterated, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark branded on an animal, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person assisting, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(d) If an animal is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(e) If an animal is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person assisting, directing, or permitting the movement, and the con-

signee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been so moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

#### Revocation.

13. This Order shall hereby revoke Articles II., III., and IV. of the Foot-and-Mouth Diseases Order, No. V., passed on the 9th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of March, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. Henry O'Connell,  
S. Woulfe Fitzgerald.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXVIII

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPECIFIC.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the poor law union of Mullingar, certain areas in that union have been declared to be areas infected with foot-and-mouth disease:

And whereas by an Order (No. XVI.) made on the 2nd day of March, 1883, the following area was declared to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease—that is to say:

"All the lands and premises comprised within the municipal boundaries of the town of Mullingar."

And whereas it is expedient to take further measures to prevent the extension of foot-and-mouth disease to other parts of Ireland:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Short Title.

I. This order may be cited as "THE MULLINGAR FAIRIS PROHIBITION ORDER."

#### Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

#### Interpretation.

III. In this Order, infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease in the poor law union of Mullingar.

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, veals, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale. Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### Public and Private Sales.

IV. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held during the month of April in the infected area comprised within the municipal boundaries of the town of Mullingar, or in any other infected area adjacent thereto.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. B. B. KAYE.

# IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. III.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
*SPENCER.*

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, and the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. II, respectively, will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein respectively contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. III."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of May, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 30th day of March, 1883.

Henry Grady. S. Wolfe Flanagan.  
Thos. Steele, Genl. A. M. Porter.

# IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.  
*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Coggin. Thos. Steele, Genl.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

## Commencement.

1. This order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

## Declaration.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21

(Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the Form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned in the declaration, or by his agent authorized in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by those Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licence numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

## Delivery of Certificate and Declaration.

3. (a.) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereon to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declaration or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

## Exemptions from Indorsement of Licence.

4. Articles 20 (c) and 21 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be indorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

Regulations as to Animals, brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for Sale within the Dublin Metropolitan.

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Gates Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Amiens-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale yard in the Dublin Metropolitan, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Roan, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Coggin. Thos. Steele, Genl.

## SCHEDULE.

### Form A.

Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A B, of , in the county of , being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C. D.,

of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the agent authorised for this purpose by A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, the owner of the under-mentioned animals, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

[To be signed] \_\_\_\_\_ A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sheep \_\_\_\_\_  
 Goats \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swine \_\_\_\_\_

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

*Caution (to be printed on the form).—*A person making a declaration false in any material particular, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

#### Form B

(Article 3.)

*To be printed as Endorsement on Licence.*

(a) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

#### Caution.

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland  
*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

#### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKING AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

#### Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

#### Interpretation.

##### 3. In this Order:—

Animals means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorised by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either:—

(i) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(ii) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

#### Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and then the owner or manager of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, each last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and



in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan, Thos. Steele, *Secs.*

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## SPEECH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883.

### Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.*

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(c.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(d.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

### Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person moving, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 36th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan, Edward Sullivan, M.E.  
Henry Omsby, W. M. Johnson.  
A. M. Porter.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## SPEECH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcass found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C. Edward Sullivan, M.E.  
C. R. Barry, Thos. Steele, *Secs.*  
W. M. Johnson.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 208.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## SPEECH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN ORDER of 1883, No. III.

### Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

### Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition, The Metropolitan Market, on the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Pressa-street, in the city of Dublin.

Sale-yard or licensed sale-yard means a place licensed

by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council for the public sale of animals.

**Lair** means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are intended for shipment to Great Britain, or which are intended to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolitan.

**Foot-and-mouth disease infected area** means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

**Foot-and-mouth disease infected place** means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease. Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### Public Sales.

4. No public sale of an animal or animals, fat or store shall be held in the district included within the North and South Dublin Unions so long as there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected place therein, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected area wholly or partly therein, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public sale of animals, fat or store, may be held in the district included within the North and South Dublin Unions with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

#### Lairs.

6. No yard, shed, or other place, shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

#### Cleaning and Disinfection of Sale-yards and Lairs.

7. (1.) Any place licensed either as a sale-yard or as a lair shall, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of limewash in which commercial carbolic acid has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of the acid to four gallons of limewash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Special Regulation as to Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

8. The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the next following Saturday, and in either case before it is again used.

9. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other

matter shall be effectually removed from therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the market shall have applied to them a solution of carbolic acid, consisting one part of the acid to thirty parts of water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Revocation.

10. The Orders and portions of Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked, but this revocation shall not—

(a.) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;

(b.) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any appointment made, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability incurred thereunder, before this Order takes effect;

(c.) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any Order or any part of any Order hereby revoked.

#### Offences.

11. If a public sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1876.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 21st day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C.

Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### SCHEDULE.

Number of Order.	Date of Order.	Title or Subject of Order.	Portion of Order revoked.
IV.	16th Feb 1872.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1872.	The whole Order.
VI.	12th Feb 1873.	Regulating the terms of "Horse-sale."	" "
XXI.	10th Mar 1875.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1875, No. 12.	" "
LXXXII.	10th Apr 1877.	Movement into Ireland Act, &c.	Articles 4, 5, and 6.
LXXXIII.	" "	The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1878.	So far as relates to the North and South Dublin Unions.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1883, No. V.By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of  
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. III., will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of May, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. V."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of May, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of July, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 21st day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C.      Thos. Steele, Genl.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1883, No. VI.By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of  
Ireland.

H. LAW, C.  
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R.  
THOMAS STEELE, Genl.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. V., will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of July, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VI."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of July, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of September, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 27th day of July, 1883.

Henry Ormsby.      Gerald Fitzgibbon.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 333.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the

powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Wexford, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of May,  
1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. R. KAYE.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,  
1883.

By Their Excellencies' Command,  
W. S. R. KAYE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "THE INFECTED PLACES MARKING OR BRANDING OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1883."

2. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:—

For requiring the marking or branding of animals in a place declared to be infected with disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such marking or branding is to be effected.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 18th day of August, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 540.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General  
Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

##### *Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883, No. IV.

##### *Commencement.*

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

##### *Interpretation.*

3. In this Order—  
The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Parnass-street, in the city of Dublin.

Laie means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are intended for shipment to Great Britain, or which are intended to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, ewes, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereof or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Expose means expose for sale, or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

##### *Special Regulations as to the New Cattle Market.*

4. No animal or animals exposed for sale in the market shall be again exposed at any public or private sale within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District; and such animal or animals shall not be moved out of the said district except for exportation from the port of Dublin to Great Britain for slaughter.

5. All fat animals which have been exposed for sale in the market and are not intended for export shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed.

6. All fat animals which have been exposed for sale in the market, and are intended for export for slaughter shall be exported within forty-eight hours after the day on which they are so exposed.

7. All fat animals exposed for sale in the market, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when

required by the Veterinary Inspector, be branded on the left side—if intended for export, with the letter E, if for slaughter, with the letter M, either letter to be six inches long—with the composition to be hereafter named.

8. All milch cows exposed for sale in the market, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Veterinary Inspector, be branded on the left side with the letter X, to be six inches in length, with the composition to be hereafter named.

##### *Branding.*

9. All branding referred to in this Order shall be done with the following composition, namely:—Resin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and black or red colour, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

##### *Offences.*

10. (a) If an animal is not marked as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person or company holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(b) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark branded on an animal, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(c) If an animal is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(d) If an animal is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been so moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of September, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of  
Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VI, will cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of September, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in

exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VII."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 30th day of September, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of November, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 22nd day of September, 1883.

M. Morris, C.J.C.P. Edward Sullivan, M.R.  
C. R. Barry, C. Pallen, C.S. Henry Gransky.  
W. M. Johnson. A. M. Forster.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

*Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.*

3.—(a) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b) Provided, as follows:

(i) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

(ii) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (interpretation) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, the term Animals shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. C.S.  
C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Pallen, C.S., C.S.  
M. Morris. Henry Gransky.  
W. H. F. Cogua. Thos. Steele, Genl.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

(i) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situated.

(ii) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

*Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.*

2.—(1) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

#### Offences.

3.—(1) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

#### Interpretation.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

#### Commencement.

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. C.S.  
C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Pallen, C.S., C.S.  
M. Morris. Henry Gransky.  
W. H. F. Cogua. Thos. Steele, Genl.

**THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF NOVEMBER, 1883.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Us under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the registration with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and for the inspection of cattle in dairy-yards and cowsheds, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and for preventing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

2. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of November, 1883."

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 24th day of November, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, <i>M.R., C.S.</i>	J. A. Lawson.
Thos. Steele, <i>Genl.</i>	W. H. F. Cogus.
A. M. Porter.	Henry Omsby.
George A. C. May.	C. Pollen, <i>C.S., C.S.</i>
	C. R. Barry, <i>C.S.</i>

**IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. VIII.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VII., will cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of November, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VIII."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 30th day of November, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1884, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animals from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 24th day of November, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, <i>M.R., C.S.</i>	J. A. Lawson.
Thos. Steele, <i>Genl.</i>	W. H. F. Cogus.
A. M. Porter.	Henry Omsby.
George A. C. May.	C. Pollen.
	C. R. Barry, <i>C.S.</i>

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 757.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) TEMPORARY ORDER OF 1883.

*Commencement and Duration.*

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and shall cease to have effect from and immediately after the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, without prejudice to the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of an offence committed on or before that day.

*Extent.*

3. This Order extends throughout Ireland, except the counties described in the Schedule to this Order, and except to:—

The Metropolitan Market (provision being made for the said Market by The Dublin Metropolitan Order of 1863, No. III., and the Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. IV.)

*Interpretation.*

*In this Order:—*

Animals means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, goats, and swine. Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter. Store animals means animals other than fat animals. Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition. Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

The Metropolitan Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-quay, in the city of Dublin.

Expos means exposure for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

Fairs or premises includes two or more adjoining houses or premises in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Suspension of The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.*

5. So long as this Order continues in force the provisions of The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883 shall not extend to any county to which this Order for the time being extends.

*Public and Private Sales.*

6. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held except as expressly authorized by this Order.

*Public or Private Sales by Licence.*

7. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

8. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either:—

(1.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(2.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the

place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

*Public or Private Sales, Fair or Store without Licence.*

3. A public or private sale of an animal or animals, fair or store, may be held without a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council, in any case where the sale is held in accordance with the following conditions (namely) :—

- (i) That the sale is held on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease;
- (ii) That no animal on the farm or premises is affected with foot-and-mouth disease;
- (iii) That the animal or each animal exposed at the sale has been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen clear days immediately before the day on which the sale is held.

*Offences.*

10. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fair or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1874.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of December, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, C. A. M. Porter.

**SCHEDULE**

Counties exempted from the Provisions of this Order :—

Antrim, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulster.

Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munster.

Clonow, Kilkenny, and Wexford, in the province of Leinster.

**PORT OF BELFAST.**

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

**SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.**

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Logan Road, in Crosses Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Donera, off Whitham-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

**PORT OF CORK.**

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

**SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.**

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at Fencow-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 718.**

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. All the provisions contained in "The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Temporary Order of 1883," shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Article 3 thereof, apply to the markets described in the Schedule to this Order.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of December, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, C.

Henry Canally.

A. M. Porter.

**SCHEDULE.**

The County of Waterford.

The County of Kerry.

4.—LOCAL ORDERS RELATIVE TO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA MADE DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(WEXFORD UNION.)

No. 1.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

*H. LAW, C.*

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.
3. No market or fair for the sale of cattle shall be held within the area described in the Schedule to this Order except with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant, or of the Privy Council.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 16th day of July, 1883.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An area in the poor law union of Wexford, and county of Wexford, comprising the townlands of Newhouse, Sherphame, Castletown, Bridgetown South (except that part of it including the road, on the eastern side of the road leading from Bridgetown to Kilmore), Ballycross, Ballyhenry, Ballycross Shoblands, Ballyhenry Shoblands, Pullingtown, and Ballybought. The road leading from Ballybought to Kilmore, as far as it adjoins the above townlands, to be included.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.)

No. 2.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The declaration of the Executive Committee of the Local Authority of the South Dublin Poor Law Union, under the above-mentioned Act, of the 27th day of September, 1883, declaring the following place to be a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, namely:—The land at Goldenbridge, Grand Canal, known as Mooney's Fields, is hereby cancelled; and the place described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of October, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A division of land in the townland of Goldenbridge South, in the Poor Law Union of South Dublin, known

as the Long Field, in close proximity to the First Lock on the Grand Canal, and in the occupation of Joseph Mooney.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(WEXFORD UNION.)

No. 3.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

*EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R., C.B.*

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Order made on the 16th day of July, 1883, declaring the following area to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia (namely):—An area in the Poor Law Union of Wexford, and county of Wexford, comprising the townlands of Newhouse, Sherphame, Castletown, Bridgetown South (except that part of it including the road, on the eastern side of the road leading from Bridgetown to Kilmore), Ballycross, Ballyhenry, Ballycross Shoblands, Ballyhenry Shoblands, Pullingtown, and Ballybought; the road leading from Ballybought to Kilmore, as far as it adjoins the above townlands, to be included, is hereby revoked; and the area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 14th day of November, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that date.

3. No market or fair for the sale of cattle shall be held within the area described in the Schedule to this Order except with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant, or of the Privy Council.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of October, 1883.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

R. C. C. HAMILTON,

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An area in the Poor Law Union of Wexford, and county of Wexford, comprising the townlands of Ballycross, Ballyhenry Shoblands, and Ballyhenry Shoblands.

5.—ORDERS RELATING TO PLACES INFECTED WITH FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE MADE DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 1.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

*H. LAW, C.*

*THOS. STEELS, Genl.*

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby declare the yards and grounds attached to the Aldborough House Barracks, in the city of Dublin; also the premises at Arbour Hill, in the same city, belonging to John McQuaid; also the grounds of St. James's, at Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin, belonging to the said John McQuaid; also the yards of the London and



North Western Railway, at the North Wall, in the city of Dublin, to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of February, 1883.  
W. H. F. Cogan. A. M. Porter.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

2. The following places declared by Order in Council, dated the 6th day of February, 1883, to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, namely the yards of the London and North Western Railway, at the North Wall, in the city of Dublin, are hereby declared to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and shall, from the commencement of this Order, cease to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 27th day of February, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

2. The following places declared by Order in Council dated the 6th day of February, 1883, to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, namely, the yards and grounds attached to the Aldborough House Barracks, in the city of Dublin, also the premises at Auburn Hill, in the same city, belonging to John McQuaid, are hereby declared to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and shall, from the commencement of this Order, cease to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 131.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The following place, namely—The grounds of Broomstown, at Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin,

belonging to John McQuaid, which was declared by Order in Council, dated the 6th day of February, 1883, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby declared to be free from foot-and-mouth disease, and that place shall, as from the commencement of this Order, cease to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of April, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 336.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby declare the townland of Grangegean South, in the parish of Grangegean, poor law union of North Dublin, and county of Dublin, to be a place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of September, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 580.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The following place, namely—The townland of Grangegean South, in the parish of Grangegean, poor law union of North Dublin, and county of Dublin, which was declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 5th day of September, 1883, No. 336, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby declared to be free from foot-and-mouth disease, and that place shall, as from the commencement of this Order, cease to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 6th day of October, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

# FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 578.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The declaration made by the Executive Committee of the Local Authority, of the poor law union of Donaghaghlin, of places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, as described in Schedule I. to this Order are hereby cancelled, and the places described

in Schedule II. to this Order are hereby declared to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of October, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. R. KAYE.

# SCHEDULE I.

Date	Description
25th August, 1883.	The entire of that portion of the lands at Portan in the occupation of Richard Barry, townland of Portan, in Donoughmore Electoral Division.
25th August, 1883.	The entire of that portion of the townland of Maynewtown in the occupation of Matthew Kinnis, in the Donoughmore Electoral Division.
25th August, 1883.	The entire of that portion of the townland of Lagers in the occupation of Patrick Thander, in the Eastern Electoral Division.
25th August, 1883.	The entire of that portion of the townland of Coolstown in the occupation of Richard Barry, in the Donoughmore Electoral Division.
4th September, 1883.	The entire of that portion of the townland of Knockmark in the occupation of Thomas Leonard, in the Eastern Electoral Division.

# SCHEDULE II.

1. A division of land, in the townland of Rackstown, containing about fifteen acres, and in the occupation of Patrick Thander.

2. A division of land, in the townland of Lagure Little, known as "The Lows," containing about fifteen acres, and in the occupation of Patrick Thander.

3. A division of land, in the townland of Knockmark, lying between the Dublin and Meath Railway and the River Slane, containing about sixty acres, and in the occupation of Thomas Leonard.

4. A division of land, in the townland of Knockmark, known as the Bog Division, containing about twenty acres, and in the occupation of Thomas Leonard.

5. A division of land, in the townland of Portan, and in the occupation of Richard Barry, known as the "Well Field," situate north of the Harb's House, and containing about twenty acres.

6. A field, known as "Oldtown," situate in the townland of Coolstown, containing about eight acres, and in the occupation of Richard Barry.

7. The field, in the occupation of Matthew Kinnis, in which is the woman's holes (Murphy's), situate in the townland of Gortown, and containing about fifty acres.

# 6.—LIST of AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		Division of Local Authority in which Area is situate.	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
ANTRIM.	—	1883.	Four Low Towns of	—	—	1883.
	477	August 15.	Belfast.	The townlands of Low Wood, Strangely, and Greenacres, in the parish of Strangely.	420	October 25.
	LXXXIII.	March 31.	Larne.	The townland of Oldferry, in the parish of Dromahaire.	318	May 15.
CARLOW.	LXXXV.	April 3.	—	The townlands of Donagh, Galt, Wines, and Knockmore, in the parish of Kilmuckin.	340	May 15.
	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARLOW.	618	October 15.	Carlow.	The townlands of Gortanna, Kinnelmore, Belmore, and Kinnelmore, in the parish of Kilmuckin.	437	Nov. 24.
	649	Nov. 15.	—	The townland of Kilmuckin, in the parish of Kilmuckin.	346	Dec. 15.
CAYAN.	465	August 15.	Enniskerry.	The townlands of Kinnelmore, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, and Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	441	October 16.
	477	Sept. 15.	—	The townland of Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	472	October 15.
	518	Dec. 7.	—	The townlands of Donagh, Donagh, Donagh, and Donagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	—	—
	519	Dec. 15.	—	The townlands of Cavanagh, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, and Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	—	—
	541	Dec. 15.	—	The townlands of Cavanagh, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, and Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	—	—
	612	Nov. 15.	—	The townlands of Cavanagh, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, and Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	—	—
CAYAN.	612	Nov. 15.	—	The townlands of Cavanagh, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, and Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	—	—
	614	Nov. 21.	—	The townlands of Cavanagh, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, and Cavanagh, in the parish of Kinnelmore.	—	—

LIST of AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883.—continued.

[illegible]





## LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY	Order declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situate.	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
DUBLIN—con.		1883.	Two Low Tides of			1883
	677	Nov. 26.	Colindale.	The townlands of Glanville, Emberton, and Killytown, in the parish of Glanville.	—	—
	II.	Feb. 6.	North Dublin.	The parishes of Glanville and Donny, . . . . .	104	May 12.
	VIII.	Feb. 21.	—	The parish of Clontarf, . . . . .	104	May 22.
	LXXXIV.	April 5.	—	The townlands of Binstown, Millhead, Duns, St. Margaret's, and Donoughly, in the parish of St. Margaret's, and the townlands of Brough and Shallow, in the parish of Finglas.	102	May 13.
	145	April 25.	—	The townland of New Park, in the parish of Ward, . . . . .	285	May 20.
	179	May 4.	—	The townlands of Bohannon, Ballymacartin, and St. Dunstan's, in the parish of Ballygriffin, . . . . .	342	July 16.
	194	May 18.	—	The parish of Ward, . . . . .	341	July 21.
	259	June 1.	—	The townlands of Shallow and Brough, in the parish of Finglas.	—	—
	404	August 1.	—	The townlands of Harcourt, Buncrackill, Sordyhill, Dushan, Portmuck, and Moreyville, in the parish of St. Margaret's, and the townland of Bolls, in the parish of Rosary.	444	Nov. 25.
	420	August 6.	—	The townlands of Donoughly, St. Margaret's, and Narrows, in the parish of St. Margaret's, and the townland of Kilsheen, in the parish of Finglas.	420	Dec. 24.
	448	August 12.	—	The townlands of Ballymacartin and Bohannon, in the parish of Ballygriffin.	—	—
	449	August 12.	—	The townlands of Castle's Bridge, Castle's Castle, Synge's, Finglas Wood, and Finglas Wood, in the parish of Finglas, and the townlands of Finglas and Ballymacartin, in the parish of Clontarf.	—	—
	561	August 25.	—	That part of the parish of Finglas not already declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 21st day of August, 1882, No. 548.	—	—
	513	August 27.	—	The townlands of Marston North, Marston Middle, Marston South, Donaghadee, Donaghadee, Tyndarra, and Puckinora, in the parish of Malahide.	513	Dec. 19.
	519	August 28.	—	The townlands of Marston, Donaghadee, Ballybough, and Donaghadee, in the parish of Clontarf, the townland of Clontarf West, in the parish of Clontarf, and the townland of Finglas, in the parish of Rosary.	519	Dec. 19.
	521	August 30.	—	The parish of Ward, . . . . .	777	Dec. 16.
	522	Sept. 1.	—	The parish of Rosary, . . . . .	728	Dec. 16.
	546	Sept. 5.	—	I. The parish of Glanville, . . . . .	720	Dec. 16.
				II. That part of the parish of Clontarf not already declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 19th day of August, 1882, No. 548.	—	—
	523	Sept. 6.	—	That part of the parish of Clontarf not already declared by Order No. 522, dated the 19th day of August, 1882.	720	Dec. 16.
	547	Sept. 12.	—	The townlands of Lifford and Marston, in the parish of Malahide.	725	Dec. 4.
	548	Sept. 13.	—	I. The parish of Kilshee, . . . . .	592	Nov. 23.
				II. That part of the parish of Malahide which has not already been declared to be an infected area by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 27th day of August, 1882, No. 548.	484	Dec. 19.
	549	Sept. 13.	—	The whole of the Florida Park, . . . . .	—	—
	551	Sept. 14.	—	The parish of Rosary, . . . . .	720	Dec. 1.
	571	Sept. 24.	—	I. The townlands of Donaghadee, Donaghadee, Richwood, and Clontarf, and the townlands of Clontarf East and Clontarf West, in the parish of St. Dunstan.	632	Dec. 29.
				II. The parish of Clontarf, . . . . .	—	—
	572	Sept. 26.	—	The townlands of Buncrackill, Donaghadee, and Clontarf, in the parish of Clontarf, and the townlands of Rosary (Donaghadee) and Rosary East, in the parish of Rosary.	626	Nov. 13.
	585	Nov. 1.	—	The parish of Rosary, . . . . .	866	Dec. 25.
	V.	Feb. 3.	North and South Dublin.	That part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District situated within the North and South Dublin Unions.	712	May 31.

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order defining Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situate	Area	Order defining Area from 1890-1900.	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
DUBLIN—con.	LXXXI.	March 6, 1888.	South Dublin.	The townlands of Townmore, Clonsilla Great, Clonsilla, Kilmashlin, Donners, Fobrien, and Malinbeg.	216	May 21, 1888.
	LXXVI.	March 27,	" " "	The parish of Crumlin.	217	May 21.
	LXXXIX.	April 5, .	" " "	The townlands of Templeogue, Tynon North, Tynon South, and Knocklyon, in the parish of Tallaght; and the townland of Rathfarnham, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	249	May 26.
	135	April 14, .	" " "	The townlands of Corbally, Lagmore, Gilboa, Killeen, and Mount Jordan, in the parish of Tallaght.	252	May 22.
	202	May 26, .	" " "	The townlands of Newtown and Woodtown, in the parish of Craugh; the townland of Glencassara, in the parish of Rathfarnham; the townland of Edgewood, in the parish of Whitechurch; and the townland of Ballyvaughan, in the parish of Tallaght.	254	July 7.
	282	June 12, .	" " "	The townland of Castleknock, in the parish of Tallaght.	408	July 11.
	314	August 26, .	" " "	The townlands of Kilnamagh and Trenchy, in the parish of Rathfarnham; the townlands of Ransmore and Porynstown, in the parish of Crumlin; and the townland of Templeogue, in the parish of Tallaght.	447	Dec. 26.
	420	Sept. 4, .	" " "	The townlands of Haroldswoge and Thebeswoge, in the parish of Whitechurch.	423	Dec. 26.
	483	Sept. 5, .	" " "	The townlands of Bohernabreena, Orlowry, Killymore, Mountphar, Priesteron Upper, and Phascama Lower, in the parish of Tallaght.	630	Nov. 15.
	413	Sept. 5, .	" " "	The parish of Ballyfermot.	636	Nov. 15.
	547	Sept. 15, .	" " "	I. The townland of Thibodeau, in the parish of Craugh. II. The townlands of Ramastown, Dulsidy, Yellstown, and Collesdown, in the parish of Glasnevin; the townland of Inishkeen in the parish of Palmerston; and the townland of Barvick, in the parish of Kilmac.	651 671	Nov. 15. Nov. 15.
	546	Sept. 15, .	" " "	The townlands of Whitehall and Newtown Little, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	655	Dec. 25.
	549	Sept. 24, .	" " "	The townlands of Sandycroft, Redcross, and Johnstown, in the parish of Palmerston.	652	Nov. 15.
	548	Sept. 25, .	" " "	The townlands of Ballinacorney and Whitechurch, in the parish of Whitechurch.	653	Nov. 15.
	607	October 2, .	" " "	I. The townlands of Kilmora, Kilmorra, Lagmore, Corbally, Gilboa, Whitestown, and Johnstown, in the parish of Tallaght. II. The townlands of Knocklyon, Ballymore, Tynon South, Ballyvaughan, and Dalypointe, in the parish of Tallaght; and the townlands of Ballymore, Oatfield, Rathfarnham, and Ballymores, in the parish of Rathfarnham. III. The townlands of Newtown, Woodtown, and Kilmora, in the parish of Craugh; and the townland of Glencassara, in the parish of Whitechurch.	— 664	— Dec. 25.
	608	October 5, .	" " "	The townland of Rathfarnham, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	—	—
	609	October 16, .	" " "	I. The townlands of Ballymore, Ballymore, Kilgoppy, Ballymore Upper, and Rossmore, in the parish of Tallaght. II. The townlands of Craugh and Juncostown, in the parish of Craugh.	689 "	Dec. 26. "
	612	October 26, .	" " "	The townlands of Ashkinnell and Gorteen, in the parish of Tallaght.	618	Dec. 26.
	616	October 26, .	" " "	The townlands of Papercourt and Glencassara, in the parish of Tallaght.	615	Dec. 26.
	643	Nov. 14, .	" " "	The townlands of Belgard, Coolgreave, Westlands Downside, and Garraheen and Baginbun, in the parish of Tallaght.	—	—
	445	August 23.	Dundalk &c.	The townlands of Cawassa Upper and Cawassa Lower, in the parish of Dundalk.	456	August 15.
	446	August 21	" " "	The poor law union of Dundalk &c.	—	—
	IX.	Feb. 16, .	Rathdown.	Township of Mountrath and Dodderstown.	212	May 27.
	XXII.	March 5, .	" " "	Parish of Teany.	213	May 22.
	425	July 4, .	" " "	The townlands of Kilgoppy and Longbridge, in the parish of Kilmac; the townland of Donners, in the parish of Tully; and the townlands of Galvin, Johnstown, and Rathfarnham, in the parish of Kilmac.	428	August 25.

## LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order-declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situate	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
DUBLIN—cont.		1884.	Four Sanitary Districts			1884.
	430	August 12.	Rathdown.	The townlands of Lonsville, Kilmichael, Newpark, and Monkstown Greenfield, in the parish of Bricke town; and the townland of Kili of the Orange, in the parish of KIL.	780	Dec. 18
	447	August 13.	" " "	That part of the parish of KIL which has not already been declared by Order No. 430, dated the 12th day of August, 1884	780	Dec. 18
	515	August 25.	" " "	The townlands of Ballinacree, Knappton, Bally, and Dunsin, in the parish of Enay	780	Sept. 4.
	522	August 26.	" " "	The townlands of Booterstown, Willemstown, and Maroon, in the parish of Booterstown; and the townlands of Travinstown or Travinstown and Mountmorris or Galley, in the parish of Enay	780	Dec. 1
	530	Sept. 4.	" " "	The townlands of Ballinacree, Knappton, Bally, and Dunsin, in the parish of Enay	780	Dec. 20
	536	Sept. 21.	" " "	I. The townlands of Churchtown Upper, Churchtown Lower, and Rathmore Hill, in the parish of Enay. II. The township of Enay.	780	Dec. 18.
	572	Sept. 24.	" " "	The townlands of Farnestown, Rathmore Lower, Farnestown, and Rathmore, in the parish of Enay	780	Dec. 18.
	582	Oct. 1.	" " "	The townlands of Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock Down, Ballynaghy, and Newtown, in the parish of Kilmarnock; and the townlands of Glenmalur and Kilmarnock, in the parish of Tully	780	Dec. 21.
	611	Oct. 15.	" " "	I. The townlands of Strathfield, Rosfield, Rosfield, or Traughall, Manpower, Newtown, Cuthbert, and Monkstown, in the parish of Monkstown. II. The townlands of Ballinacree North, Ballinacree South, and Woodland, in the parish of Ballinacree; the townland of Kilmarnock West, in the parish of Kilmarnock; the townland of Dunsin, in the parish of Enay; and the townland of Rathmore, in the parish of Tully	—	—
	617	Nov. 15.	" " "	The townlands of Marplestown, Cavanagh, Cavanagh Hill and Loughstown, and Ballynaghy, in the parish of Tully; and the townlands of Kilmarnock and Woodland, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	630	Nov. 21.	" " "	The townland of Ballinacree, in the parish of Old Cavanagh	—	—
GALWAY.	712	Dec. 4.	Ballinacree.	The townlands of Grangeville, Carraghalla, Ballinacree, and Moyarwood, in the parish of Ballinacree; and the townlands of Cavanagh and Woodland, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	714	Dec. 13.	" " "	The townlands of Lonsville and Kilmarnock West, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	719	Nov. 19.	Glenmalur.	The townland of Farnestown, in the parish of Dunsin	—	—
	740	Nov. 20.	" " "	The townland of West, in the parish of Moyarwood	—	—
	752	Dec. 13.	" " "	The townlands of Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock North, Kilmarnock South, Kilmarnock, and Kilmarnock, in the parish of Dunsin	—	—
	764	Dec. 17.	" " "	The townlands of Ballinacree and Kilmarnock, in the parish of Dunsin	—	—
	774	Dec. 14.	" " "	The townlands of Farnestown, Kilmarnock, and Ballinacree, in the parish of Dunsin	—	—
	780	Nov. 16.	Loughstown.	The townlands of Aile, Cavanagh, Cavanagh, Ballynaghy, Loughstown, Moyarwood, and Glenmalur, in the parish of Kilmarnock; and the townland of Kilmarnock, in the parish of Lonsville	—	—
	778	Dec. 4.	" " "	The townland of Dunsin, in the parish of Kilmarnock; and the townland of Kilmarnock North, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	780	Nov. 21.	Woodland.	The townland of Lonsville, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	782	Nov. 21.	" " "	The townland of Glenmalur, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	784	Nov. 21.	" " "	The townlands of Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, and Kilmarnock, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—
	786	Nov. 20.	" " "	The townlands of Moyarwood, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, Kilmarnock, and Kilmarnock, in the parish of Kilmarnock	—	—



during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

[illegible]

## ORDERS IN COUNCIL

LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

[illegible]



#### ORDERS IN COUNCIL

**Case of Aids declared infected with Fournier-Moretti Disease**

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area		District or Local Authority to which Area is attached	Area	Order declaring Area Free from District	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
KILDARE—cont.	1813		Free Law Union of			1816
	491	October 28,	Near . . . . .	The parishes of Keshikstown and Johnstown. . . . .	785	Dec 18
	492	October 24,	" " " "	The township of Moss, . . . . .	786	Dec 18
	493	Nov 5,	" " " "	The townland of Shallickstown, in the parish of Shallickstown. . . . .	786	Dec 18
	494	Nov 5,	" " " "	The townlands of Glane, Aldayfield, Crookham Commons, West Crookham, and Cappagh Commons, in the parish of Glane. . . . .	787	Dec 18
KILKENNY.	495	Nov 10,	" " " "	The townlands of Knockhouse and Common, in the parish of Kilmock. . . . .	814	Dec 19
	544	Sept 25,	Bishopscourt, . . . . .	The townlands of Clonsilla, Ballymore, Berrymore, Castlebliss, and Morningside, in the parish of St. Peter's. . . . .	487	October 26
	619	October 5,	" " " "	The townlands of Margaret's Field, Ardaraun, Wexford, and Paulpar, in the parish of St. Peter's. . . . .	467	Nov 12
	516	May 19,	Waterford, . . . . .	The townlands of Robert East, Robert West, Scott, and Riddellstown, in the parish of Rossmore, and the townland of Riddell, in the parish of Galloway. . . . .	541	July 12
	194	Dec 15,	" " " "	The townlands of Rathlone, Keareyville, Bockstown, Shantamoe, and Dollybrook, in the parish of Rathlone; and the townland of Aylemstown, in the parish of Rathlone. . . . .	—	—
LANSFORD.	610	Nov 20,	Ballymahon, . . . . .	The townlands of Donemore and Killybegny, in the parish of Athboy, and the townlands of Collett and Trenchard, in the parish of Loughney. . . . .	—	—
	310	May 11,	Gunnard, . . . . .	The townlands of Quereford, Aghamore, Killean-Lover, or Crossan, and Louisa, in the parish of Ardee, the townlands of Cullinstown, Louisa, and Killynora, in the parish of Gormanston, and the townland of Broom, in the parish of Athboy. . . . .	321	June 27
	495	Nov 25,	" " " "	The townland of Kildaghy, in the parish of Meeston. . . . .	—	—
	496	Nov 17,	Loughad, . . . . .	The townlands of Rathlone and Carrion, in the parish of Rathlone. . . . .	528	Dec 21
	791	Dec 5,	" " " "	The townlands of Orlow, Twentyfour, Bracken, Broompark, and Killybegny, in the parish of Athboy, and the townlands of Trillick, Rathlone, and Chesham, in the parish of Templepatrick. . . . .	—	—
LOUTH.	LXXII	March 31,	Ards, . . . . .	The townlands of Cookstown, Tulishope, Gilberstown, Monaghan, Clonsilla, Clonsilla, and Clonsilla, in the parish of Clonsilla, and the townlands of Clonsilla and Clonsilla, in the parish of Clonsilla. . . . .	217	May 11
	LXXXVII	April 2,	" " " "	The parish of Killymore, . . . . .	189	May 11
	129	April 21,	" " " "	The townland of Collin, in the parish of Collin. . . . .	290	June 20
	134	April 25,	" " " "	The townland of Slieve, in the parish of Slieve, and the townlands of Slieve and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve. . . . .	323	July 18
	210	May 31,	" " " "	The townland of Slieve, in the parish of Slieve, and the townlands of Slieve and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve. . . . .	541	Aug 10
	302	July 20,	" " " "	The townlands of Killymore, Slieve, and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve, and the townlands of Slieve and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve. . . . .	—	—
	411	August 4,	" " " "	The townlands of Cappel, Cappel, Slieve, and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve, and the townlands of Slieve and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve. . . . .	—	—
	425	August 30,	" " " "	I That part of the parish of Killymore which has not already been declared by Order No 318, dated the 2nd day of May, 1852. II The townlands of Slieve and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve; and the townlands of Slieve, Slieve, and Slieve, in the parish of Ards. . . . .	—	—
	416	August 18,	" " " "	The townlands of Slieve, Slieve, and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve, and the townlands of Slieve and Slieve, in the parish of Slieve. . . . .	—	—
	416	August 17,	" " " "	The townland of Slieve, in the parish of Slieve. . . . .	—	—







## LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated.	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
WREATH—con.		1895	Four Lane Town of			1895
	472	August 18.	Colindale.	The townlands of Edgware, Harrowden, Overton, and Edgware, in the parish of Mayfield.	818	Dec. 21.
	478	August 23.	"	The parish of Balfourham.	712	Dec. 4
	518	August 26.	"	The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Colgate, in the parish of Bolderston.	714	"
	537	Sept. 5.	"	That part of the parish of Mayfield not already declared infected by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 21st day of August, 1895, No. 472.	699	Dec. 21.
	589	October 1.	"	The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Colgate, in the parish of Bolderston.	716	Dec. 4
	XL	March 2.	Drighda.	The parish of Drighda, and also that part of the parish of Monksnewtown, which is on the south side of the main road between Drighda and Glen, and which is bounded on the west by the road leading from the said main road to Mr. Mousie's house at Keworth, and thence in a straight line to the river Doyne.	817	July 18.
	LIII	March 21.	"	I. The townlands of Thoresmore, Hollytown, and Gullagh, in the parish of Drighda. II. The townlands of Corbally, Whitmore, and Reddy, in the parish of Reddy, and the townland of Lifford, in the parish of Reddy.	819	June 16
	LVI	March 26.	"	An area situated in the parish of Colp, near the main road between Drighda and Glen, bounded on the west by the road leading from Monksnewtown to Drighda, on the north by the road from Monksnewtown to the gate at Colp Hall, on the east by the road leading from the gate at Colp Hall to the road between Drighda and Monksnewtown, and on the south by the road leading from Monksnewtown to Monksnewtown.	820	July 18.
	LVII	March 26.	"	The townland of McElbert, in the parish of Tullygan.	821	May 6
	LXIII.	March 27.	"	The parish of Ardara.	822	May 2
	LXV.	March 27.	"	The parish of Bolderston.	823	August 21.
	181	April 16.	"	The townland of Colindale, in the parish of Bolderston.	824	June 26.
	181	April 16.	"	The townlands of Monksnewtown, Bolderston, and Hollytown, in the parish of Monksnewtown.	825	June 26.
	128	April 21.	"	I. That part of the parish of Bolderston which has not already been declared by Order No. 102, dated 18th April, 1895. II. That part of the parish of Colp which has not already been declared by Order No. LVI, dated 24th March, 1895.	826	July 10
	161	April 21.	"	I. The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Bolderston, in the parish of Bolderston. II. The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Bolderston, in the parish of Bolderston. III. The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Bolderston, in the parish of Bolderston. IV. The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Bolderston, in the parish of Bolderston.	827	August 27
	167	April 21.	"	The townlands of Bolderston, Bolderston, and Bolderston, in the parish of Bolderston.	828	July 14.
	167	April 21.	"	I. The townland of Bolderston, in the parish of Bolderston, and the townlands of Gullagh, G		













## LIST of AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date.			Number	Date.
MEATH—cont.		1912	Four Law Union of			1912
	630	August 25.	Termon, . . .	I. The townlands of Bunsdown, in the parish of Keshdown, the townlands of Cusackstown and Stroudall, in the parish of Mounstown, the townland of Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown, and the townland of Bunsdown, in the parish of Ballymagravoy.	409	August 27.
				II. The townlands of Ballymagravoy, Keshdown, Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Ardara, in the parish of Ardara.	"	"
	639	August 16.	" . . .	The townlands of Oider, Lanesmore, Carlsby, and Fallow, in the parish of Tara.	"	"
	646	August 13.	" . . .	The townlands of Trenchstown, in the parish of Donaghadee.	"	"
	656	August 14.	" . . .	I. The parish of Clongiff.	"	"
				II. The townland of Keshdown, in the parish of Ballymagravoy.	"	"
				III. The parish of Keshdown, . . .	"	"
				IV. The parish of Keshdown, . . .	"	"
	412	August 25.	" . . .	I. The townland of Berkenstown, in the parish of Ardara.	"	"
				II. The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, Mounstown, and Oider, in the parish of Keshdown; the townland of Keshdown, in the parish of Ardara; and the townland of Keshdown in the parish of Berkenstown.	"	"
				III. The townlands of Keshdown, Tara and Keshdown, in the parish of Tara; and the townland of Keshdown, in the parish of Donaghadee.	"	"
				IV. The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, Mounstown, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	"	"
	479	August 15.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	"	"
	482	August 21.	" . . .	I. The parish of Keshdown, . . .	"	"
				II. That part of the parish of Keshdown not already declared by Order No. 412.	"	"
				III. That part of the parish of Keshdown not already declared by Order No. 412.	"	"
				IV. That part of the parish of Keshdown not already declared by Order No. 412 and 479.	"	"
	481	August 21.	" . . .	The parish of Keshdown, . . .	"	"
	483	August 22.	" . . .	The parishes of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy and Keshdown.	"	"
	485	August 21.	" . . .	The poor law Union of Keshdown.	"	"
	XLIII	March 20.	Odontia, . . .	The parish of Keshdown, . . .	313	August 27.
	XLIV	March 15.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	L.V.	March 20.
	L.	March 15.	" . . .	That part of the parish of Keshdown which is not already included in the infected area declared by Order No. XLIV, dated the 15th day of March, 1912.	"	"
	L.V.	March 20.	" . . .	The parish of Keshdown, . . .	315	June 22.
	LXIV.	March 27.	" . . .	The parish of Keshdown, . . .	316	April 26.
	160	April 13.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	311	June 1.
	315	April 18.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	312	August 27.
	316	April 18.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	"	"
	318	April 20.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	312	May 29.
	320	June 25.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown, and the townland of Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	312	August 27.
	326	June 25.	" . . .	The townlands of Keshdown, Ballymagravoy, and Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown, and the townland of Keshdown, in the parish of Keshdown.	"	"

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area		Date of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disasters	
	Number	Date.			Number	Date.
WEAVER—cont.	488	1883 August 4.	Poor Law Union of Oldfield.	The townlands of Crossakel, Crossagh, Carrick, Broomstown, Whitecross, Broomstown, Broomstown, and the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg, and the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Dromore.	489	1883 August 18
	481	August 4.	" " "	The townlands of Leichfield, Broomstown, and Broomstown (in the parish of Killybeg), the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Loughmuck, and the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Maybegh.	412	August 27
	490	August 18.	" " "	I. The townlands of Broomstown and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg. II. The townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Oldfield.	"	"
	448	August 18.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Loughmuck, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	492	August 14.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown and Broomstown, in the parish of Loughmuck.	"	"
	479	August 28.	" " "	The townlands of Crossakel and Crossagh, in the parish of Killybeg, and the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Dromore.	"	"
	487	August 21.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg, and the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Dromore.	"	"
	447	August 27.	" " "	The poor law union of Oldfield.	785	Dec 18
	198	Dec 24.	" " "	The parish of Broomstown.	"	"
	XXXVII.	March 8.	Trim.	The townlands of Broomstown and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	716	May 4
XXXVIII.	XXX.	March 15.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	718	April 18
	XXXVIII.	March 15.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	717	May 1
	XLVIII.	March 15.	" " "	The parish of Killybeg.	418	August 27
	190	April 22.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg, and the townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Dromore.	720	May 24
	146	April 28.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	720	May 24
	188	May 4.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	721	June 28
	180	May 12.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	722	August 27
	911	May 20.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	723	June 24
	768	June 4.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	724	August 27
	710	June 15.	" " "	The parish of Broomstown.	"	"
XXXIX.	760	July 15.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	740	July 17.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	741	July 28.	" " "	The townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	742	July 31.	" " "	The townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	719	August 4.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	419	August 14.	" " "	The parish of Broomstown.	"	"
	424	August 14.	" " "	The townland of Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	425	August 14.	" " "	The townlands of Broomstown and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
	431	August 18.	" " "	I. The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"
			" " "	II. The townlands of Broomstown, Broomstown, Broomstown, and Broomstown, in the parish of Killybeg.	"	"









During the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY	Order defining Area.		District of Local Authority in which Area is situate	Area	Order defining Area from District	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WESTSALTH —continued.	XXXX	March 13,	Poor Law Union of Mellingur, . . .	The townlands of Mullaghmore, Abbeyland, Fergallstown, Linsbury, and Rathbarney, in the parish of Mullaghmore; the townlands of Mullaghmore or Fergallstown in the parish of Tyferris, and the townlands of Mullaghmore or Fergallstown, in the parish of Borehall.	723	July 30
	XXXXIII.	March 18,,	" " "	The townlands of Tagheen, Parnamulla, Shrofe, Keshbegue and Keadockin, in the parish of Tagheen; the townlands of Fennestown, Keadockin, Keadockin Gannure and Keadockin, in the parish of Tyferris, and the townlands of Gannestown Upper and Keadockin, in the parish of Borehall.	712	June 30.
	XVIII.	March 16,,	" "	The townlands of Clonshever, in the parish of Rathconell.	723	Dec. 17
	XLVI.	March 19,,	" "	I The townlands of Rathgenny, in the parish of Mullaghmore.  II The townlands of Tallandry and Leary, in the parish of Leary and the townlands of Glanassara, in the parish of Mellingur.	744	May 2
	LIX	March 26,,	" " "	I That part of the parish of Borehall, which is not already included in the Ireland Order of 1875 under Nos. XXV and XXXIII dated the 17th and 18th of March 1875, respectively.  II The parish of Kilmacrossna.	740	July 18.
	LXVII.	March 27,,	" " "	I The townlands of Leary, in the parish of Leary, and the townlands of Leary, in the parish of Leary.  II The townlands of George Smith, Grange North, Oughterdown or Mahoness, and Oughterdown, in the parish of Mellingur.  III The townships of Longmeadow, Fennestown, Rathbarney, and Rathbarney, in the parish of Fergallstown.  IV The townlands of Ardarae and Malhamtown, in the parish of Malham.	748	May 2
	XXXIX.	April 2,,	" " "	I The parish of Borehall.  II The townlands of Chasill, Longmeadow West, and Rathgenny in the parish of Borehall, and the townlands of Tullymore, Malhamtown, and Derry, in the parish of Fergallstown.	749	June 30.
	308	April 26,,	" " "	The townlands of Great Down and New Down, in the parish of Kilmora.	664	August 14.
	316	April 26,,	" " "	The townlands of Kilpatrick (Great), Kilpatrick (Small), Edgewood, Tully, Ashedough, Oughterdown, and Oughterdown, in the parish of Rathbarney.	665	August 24.
	318	April 26,,	" " "	The townlands of Petticoat, Springfield or Spiddal, Ballig, and Bellum in the parish of Rathbarney; and the townlands of Carrigrohilly, in the parish of Rathbarney.	669	May 26.
	319	April 26,,	" " "	The townlands of Oughterdown, Keshbegue, Rathbarney, Lower, Rathbarney Upper, Mill Lane, Warrington, Warrington, Keshbegue, and Keshbegue Little in the parish of Kilmora.	671	May 26.
	325	April 26,,	" " "	I The townlands of Jaffinstown, in the parish of Rathconell.  II The townlands of Balnath East, Balnath West, Borehall and Clonshever, in the parish of Rathconell and Clonshever, in the parish of Rathconell.  III. The townlands of Ballymore, in the parish of Rathconell.	714	July 15.
	388	June 4,,	" " "	The townlands of Warrington, Warrington, Curranstown, Borehall, Warrington Little, and Borehall, in the parish of Kilmora.	704	August 31.
	394	June 19,,	" " "	The townlands of Crosserree and Balnath North, in the parish of Rathconell.	680	October 22.
	394	June 20,,	" " "	The townlands of Rathbarney Lower, Glebe, and Mill Lane, in the parish of Kilmora.	686	August 24.
	395	June 20,,	" " "	The townlands of Ballymore, Thomastown, Aradun, Borehall, Park, and Borehall, in the parish of Kilmora.	615	October 21.
	398	July 27,,	" " "	The townlands of Borehall and Balnath East, in the parish of Rathconell.	616	October 21.
	420	Sept. 5,,	" " "	The townlands of Borehall Upper, Borehall Lower, Borehall, Warrington, Warrington, Warrington, and Warrington, in the parish of Kilmora.	748	December 3.



## II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1013/83.

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle,  
23rd February, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that some outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have recently occurred in the city and county of Dublin, and also in the counties of Meath and Louth.

His Excellency is calling attention to these facts in desirous of impressing upon all local authorities the necessity of exercising the utmost vigilance in order that the progress of the disease may be arrested by the immediate application of the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of "The Animals (Ireland) Order," in any district in which an outbreak may occur.

The attention of inspectors should be specially directed to Article 134 of the "The Animals (Ireland) Order," which requires them to put in force the powers vested in them on receiving, in any manner whatsoever, information of the existence or supposed existence of disease.

The local authority are required by sections 22, subsections 5, 6, and 8, of the Act, immediately, on receipt of information from their inspectors of the existence in any place of the disease, to declare the place infected, if satisfied with the correctness of the information, and thereafter they should report their proceedings to His Excellency.

His Excellency also desires to point out to local authorities the importance of exercising strict supervision over fairs and markets, and other places where animals are exhibited for sale, with a view to the animals being subjected to a careful inspection by qualified officers duly appointed for the purpose.

His Excellency hopes that the local authorities will impress upon their officers the importance of using every effort to detect the disease, and the necessity of promptly reporting every outbreak to the veterinary department.

I am at the same time to state that, with a view to prevent any difficulty in obtaining such information as would enable His Excellency to declare infected areas round places infected with foot-and-mouth disease in time to prevent the extension of the disease, a special form has been prepared for the purpose, and I am to request that the local authorities will be good enough to instruct their inspectors to fill up and post the form immediately on the detection of the disease, in order that an infected area may be declared in each case without delay. Particular care should be taken to define the boundaries very clearly, so as to prevent the delay arising from the necessity of a reference to the local authority.

A supply of these forms for distribution to the inspectors of your local authority will be forwarded to you by this day's post.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

No. 2174/83

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle,  
6th April, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit for the information of the local authority the accompanying copies of an Order in Council, made on

the 5th instant, modifying the regulations in regard to the movement of animals in, into, or out of areas infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

The local authority will observe that under this Order a declaration by the owner of the animals to be moved, or his agent, in the form given in the schedule thereto, may be substituted for the Veterinary Inspector's certificate required by the Animals (Ireland) Order, 1880, before a movement licence could be granted by the local authority.

The enforcement by the local authorities of the North and South Dublin Unions of licences granted by rural local authorities for movement to Dublin from a district outside an infected area will not in future be required.

The local authority should at once provide an adequate supply of the forms of declaration and licence, and in order to afford every reasonable facility to parties who require licences, they should empower a sufficient number of persons, e.g., members of their own body, their clerk, the secretaries of the dispensary committees, or such other persons as they may deem advisable, to issue licences in convenient localities in the union.

Public notice should be given throughout the union of the time and place at which, and the names of the persons by whom, licences will be issued.

The Order further provides that animals brought by rail to Dublin, and intended for exportation to Great Britain without being exposed for sale in Dublin, shall be loaded with the letter S with the composition mentioned in the Order before they are so carried by rail.

Notice of this requirement should also be published throughout the union.

I am, at the same time, to impress upon local authorities the importance of forming committees in towns in which this has not already been done, in the manner prescribed by the sixth schedule to the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1878, and of laying down such rules as will provide for special meetings without delay, whenever an outbreak of disease may occur, for the purpose of prescribing the limits of the infected place in each instance.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Union.

No. 2165/83.

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle,  
6th April, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for the information of the local authority, the accompanying copies of an Order in Council, made under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1878, on the 5th instant, entitled "The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883."

By this Order the holding of any public or private sale of animals in the district of any local authority under the Act in which there is a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as expressly authorised by the Order.

Full publicity should be given to the Order by the local authority of such union affected thereby.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Union.

No 2856/83.

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle,  
2nd May, 1883.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit for the information of the board of guardians, as the local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, the accompanying copies of an Order in Council passed on the 30th ultimo, entitled, "The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.

This Order enables any local authority under the Act, with the view of preventing the introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease into their district, to make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into their district from the district of any other local authority, except as therein provided.

A copy of every regulation made by a local authority under the Order must be forwarded to this department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Union.

2937/83.

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle,  
9th May, 1883.

## DISINFECTION—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith for the information of the local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, extracts from a report addressed by Mr. Carroll, Superintendent of the Model Farm, Glasnevin, near Dublin, to Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., in which he describes the mode of disinfection adopted by him on the occasion of a recent outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease on the Farm, and which appears to have been successful in preventing the spread of the disease.

On page 8 are some recommendations by Mr. Hadley, Veterinary Travelling Inspector of the department, as to the simplest mode of preparing the disinfectants.

Experience in England and Scotland during the last two years, and recently in Ireland, shows that if the cases are promptly reported, and rigid isolation observed, and disinfection thoroughly carried out, the disease can be arrested and whole districts protected from it.

His Excellency relies on the co-operation of the local authorities to the endeavour to carry out strictly the rules in the Act of 1878, and the Orders thereunder for preventing the spread of the disease, which are conceived in the interests of the farming classes and the consumers of meat.

The local authority will be good enough to have the mode of disinfection mentioned above applied, as far as practicable, in all fresh outbreaks of the disease, and the paper itself circulated as widely as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Union.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT dated the 16th March, 1883, addressed by Mr. CARROLL, Superintendent of the Allotment Farm, Glasnevin, to Sir P. KEENAN, K.C.M.G.:

On the 16th ult. Mr. CHENE, Agriculturalist here, advised one of the cows of the twenty-five cow farm he having some feet. He thought that the affliction was an ordinary case

of "Foot," or other feet disease. When the mouth became affected, and two cows becoming similarly affected on the 18th, he saw that the Foot-and-Mouth disease had broken out on the farm. Mr. CHENE gave the notice to the "Authority" required by Privy Council regulation, and on the 19th I received from him a Card notice of the outbreak. I telegraphed to Mr. CHENE to procure certain disinfectants, and returned to Dublin same day. I found on arrival that seven animals were affected, and before the end of the week ended 24th ult. fifteen of the eighteen cows which were in the standing of the twenty-five-acre and six-acre farms were affected. Up to the present the three cows which were unaffected on the 24th are in good health, and although there are these animals in the same standing, they have not been attacked. On the 24th inst. a sow with young pigs in the standing where the cows have suffered are, because affected, but another sow escaped. I found it difficult to ascertain the cause of the outbreak here. It is surmised that some of the people went on a neighbouring farm, where there were animals suffering from the complaint, and that they brought the contagious matter on their boots. At this date the disease has not spread to other parts of the farm. The sheep on the pasture, and the cows in the standing of the large farm are in good health. I believe this immunity is mainly owing to the system of disinfection and isolation which we have adopted in the infected areas, and the precautionary measures which we have taken in the houses where the large number of cattle, forty head, now are. The system of disinfection adopted was as follows:—In each of the houses where there were cattle suffering from the complaint a continuous supply of chlorine gas in moderate quantity was generated. I believe that it is possible that the freedom of the three cows from disease may be due to the destruction of the disease germs on the affected animals with which they were associated. The person who attended the cattle official had his clothes disinfected with chlorine gas. The feet of the cattle, as soon as the disease appeared, were disinfected with carbolic ointment. The measures taken to prevent the spreading of the disease were,—having procured a quantity of sawdust, it was well saturated with carbolic acid and water. All the passages of the houses containing the affected animals, and the gateways and passages of the yards, were covered with about an eighth of an inch of this carbolic sawdust. The houses of the large farm where there were animals had the passages similarly covered, so that persons passing into or out of these houses carried a disinfectant upon their boots.

As a further precaution, I have, hanging in front of the cows at the large three buildings, canvas which is frequently wetted with a dilution of carbolic acid. As there is considerable risk to animals at pasture through gateways leading on to roads along which diseased animals may pass, in order to prevent contact with such animals, I have set up outside the field at these gateways, palings to prevent the access of the fairs from reaching the gateways. I may say here that the disease has been spread to a considerable extent in the country districts through contact of animals at gateways with diseased cattle. From a fair amount of experience of this disease in England and our experience here for so far, I believe that if farmers and others used ordinary precaution the disease might be got rid of in the United Kingdom. It is a matter more for care than expensive treatment. Up to the present our expense has been almost nothing.

With the exception of the carbolic sawdust and the gate-passing, I cannot claim any originality in the treatment of the complaint here. The chlorine gas system is an adaptation of directions of Mr. Stone to the Sanitary Board "Authority" during the cattle plague outbreak in England in 1866. The saturated canvas in front of the cattle is an adaptation of pheno-phenol disinfectants devised at this institution by Mr. Bullock and Mr. Chas. Steel, &c.

The most elaborate or scientific treatment would be profuse without care in its application, and our immunity here is mainly due to the care Mr. CHENE bestowed in carrying out the system.

EXTRACT FROM Another REPORT by Mr. CARROLL, dated 14th April, 1883.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I beg to report that no further attack of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred at this farm since my last report, and the town of notice for "Restriction" expired on the 7th instant.

## DISINFECTION.

Recommendations of Mr. HARVEY, F.R.C.V.S., Travelling Inspector of the Veterinary Department.

In places where it may be difficult to obtain sufficient for use is the manner described by Mr. Currell, in his report of the 16th March, post *infra* will be found an excellent substitute. It can be saturated with the solution of carbolic acid, which should be made by adding one part of carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. All manure and litter which is about to be thrown upon the manure heap should be thoroughly mixed with this solution.

To make chlorine gas it would be well to proceed as follows:—Mix one pound of oxide of manganese with two pounds of common table salt, and keep the compound ready for use, or have a quantity of fresh chloride of lime upon the premises. Every day three tablespoonful of either the mixture of salt and manganese, or a similar amount of chloride of lime should be mixed with a tablespoonful of diluted sulphuric acid. It is advisable to place the powder or lime—whichever may be used—upon an earthen vessel, such as a soap plate or the vapor of a flower-pot, before the acid is mixed with it. The vessel may then be placed in the shed, where the gas should be allowed to be generated and diffused.

Diluted sulphuric acid is obtained by gradually adding one part of sulphuric acid to six parts of water, and stirring together during the process.

These precautions who are in the habit of attending fairs and other places where animals are congregated in large numbers should endeavour by fumigating their clothes with either chlorine or sulphurous acid gas, which is generated when sulphur is burned in the fire, by applying a solution of carbolic acid to their boots, and using carbolic soap when washing their hands, to avoid spreading the disease among their stock. After leaving a fair or other such place, they should avoid handling either their own or any other person's stock without having first completed these simple precautionary measures.

CIRCULAR to the LOCAL AUTHORITIES of the FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE in the COUNTIES OF DUBLIN, MEATH, and WICKLOW.

No. 4400/83.

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle,  
20th July, 1883.

SIR,—With reference to the continuance of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath, it has been reported to the Department that cattle-dealers, under the authority of licences granted by members of Local Authorities, are in the habit of moving animals from place to place and offering them for sale, and that frequently licences are given for the movement of animals for short distances available for several days.

This unrestricted traffic is considered to be one of the causes of the continuance and spread of disease, and should be steadily discouraged by the Local Authority, who will be good enough to see that licences are not given for longer periods than are sufficient to admit of the animals being moved to the place or premises therein described.

I am also to state that licences can only be granted on a declaration of the owner or his authorized agent, for movement into or out of such parts of an infected area as are not comprised in an infected place; and that no licence can, under any circumstances, be lawfully given for the movement of animals out of an infected place to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

The great importance of keeping all diseased animals strictly isolated, of preventing the herd and stragglers therefrom coming in contact with healthy animals unless first disinfected, and of carrying out a thorough system of general disinfection, so far as may be practicable, in all cases where fresh outbreaks occur, cannot be too strongly impressed on farmers and stock owners.

These Excellencies trust that the Local Authority will give the matter their serious attention, and take

steps to prevent any abuse in regard to the granting of movement licences.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. R. KATE.

The Clerk,

—Union.

No. 4449/83.

Veterinary Department.

Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle,  
1st September, 1883.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR,—In view of the continued prevalence of Foot-and-Mouth disease in the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath and Westmeath, and of the importance of taking every precaution to prevent its extension into districts in Ireland that are at present free from disease, or in which the disease does not prevail to any considerable extent, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to draw the special attention of the Local Authority to the powers conferred on them by the Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883 (copies of which were sent to the Local Authority in May last, and a further copy of which is herewith enclosed), to prohibit or regulate the movement of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland; and to suggest to the Local Authority the propriety of at once exercising their powers in this respect and of making regulations for the protection of their area.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. R. KATE.

The Clerk of — Union.

No. 7433 83

Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle,  
22nd November, 1883.

## NORTH AND SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

SIR,—As it will soon be necessary to again have recourse to the use of yards, &c., as lairs for the resting of animals, under the provisions of the Dublin Metropolitan Order, No. III, I am directed to signify, for your information, a statement of the conditions upon which His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will be prepared to entertain applications for the licence of premises for that purpose, or for the removal of the licences at present in force, and which are only tenable to the 31st December next.

The following are the necessary conditions, viz.:

(a.) The floor of all parts of the premises with which animals on their droppings may come in contact must be provided with a surface which is practically impervious to fluids, and will admit of being thoroughly washed, scrubbed, or scoured with water before disinfection.

(b.) The floor to have surface drains or channels which will admit of all fluids being rapidly and effectually conveyed away.

(c.) The premises, to possess satisfactory arrangements for an adequate supply of water, both for drinking purposes for the animals and for cleaning.

(d.) Arrangements to be made which will provide for the sweepings being effectually removed from contact with the animals.

(e.) The arrangements as to ventilation and lighting to be of a satisfactory character.

It is also desirable that the floor of each premises should be so constructed as to give sufficient foothold to prevent the slipping of large and heavy animals.

I am to add that the holders of licences who have not yet taken steps to improve their premises, so as to satisfy the requirements herein set forth, are liable to have their licences revoked.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. R. KATE.

## III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Amounts assessed on the several Unions in Ireland by Sealed Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland dated the 13th December, 1883, and placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund in pursuance of Section 83 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.\*

UNION.	Amount Assessed.	UNION.	Amount Assessed.	UNION.	Amount Assessed.
	£ s d.		£ s d.		£ s d.
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	70 7 1	Begle, . . . . .	23 16 11½	Marhamack, . . . . .	96 3 7½
Antrim, . . . . .	130 16 6½	Banganore, . . . . .	42 16 3½	Malin, . . . . .	110 18 7½
Ards, . . . . .	98 8 5½	Bangor, . . . . .	35 1 3½	Marhamack, . . . . .	45 7 8
Armagh, . . . . .	214 9 13½	Bannpatrick, . . . . .	185 8 3½	Midleton, . . . . .	98 8 1½
Athlone, . . . . .	92 2 9½	Bangor, . . . . .	150 5 4½	Midleton, . . . . .	31 4 4½
Athy, . . . . .	115 13 1½	Donore West, . . . . .	38 6 11	Millstreet, . . . . .	39 8 8
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	42 0 4	Dublin, North, . . . . .	401 19 2	Offaly, . . . . .	34 4 2½
Ballina, . . . . .	31 8 1½	Dublin, South, . . . . .	695 6 3	Offaly, . . . . .	41 4 10
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	84 10 7½	Drogheda, . . . . .	111 11 5	Offaly, . . . . .	98 18 8½
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	52 17 7½	Dunboyne, . . . . .	12 1 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	44 2 11
Ballycastle, . . . . .	64 4 2½	Dungannon, . . . . .	88 17 6½	Offaly, . . . . .	102 4 7½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	64 13 1½	Dungannon, . . . . .	38 1 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	144 17 1½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	136 3 2	Dunboyne, . . . . .	34 13 2½	Offaly, . . . . .	159 19 10½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	89 14 10	Dunboyne, . . . . .	119 3 1	Offaly, . . . . .	102 13 6½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	62 2 4½	Dunboyne, . . . . .	99 14 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	98 4 1½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	90 13 11½	Ennis, . . . . .	77 8 9½	Offaly, . . . . .	45 0 10½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	90 18 3	Ennis, . . . . .	115 7 3½	Offaly, . . . . .	13 13 9½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	70 17 4½	Ennis, . . . . .	181 4 3½	Offaly, . . . . .	108 18 2
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	167 4 6½	Ennis, . . . . .	38 9 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	176 9 10½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	76 19 4½	Ennis, . . . . .	198 4 5½	Offaly, . . . . .	147 5 0
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	89 14 8	Galway, . . . . .	68 13 7½	Offaly, . . . . .	65 7 6½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	48 13 9½	Glenties, . . . . .	33 2 0	Offaly, . . . . .	56 16 0½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	735 17 1½	Glenties, . . . . .	21 5 6½	Offaly, . . . . .	46 12 8½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	41 7 2½	Glenties, . . . . .	29 13 8	Offaly, . . . . .	107 3 7½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	43 11 6½	Glenties, . . . . .	83 10 11½	Offaly, . . . . .	30 19 7
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	77 0 5½	Glenties, . . . . .	44 18 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	278 0 1½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	23 17 9½	Glenties, . . . . .	20 9 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	135 2 11½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	73 13 9	Glenties, . . . . .	80 6 8½	Offaly, . . . . .	58 9 1½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	136 9 9	Glenties, . . . . .	40 15 6½	Offaly, . . . . .	47 8 4
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	69 13 2	Glenties, . . . . .	31 3 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	74 9 6½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	50 6 6	Glenties, . . . . .	89 10 0½	Offaly, . . . . .	28 17 10½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	80 15 6½	Glenties, . . . . .	100 4 3	Offaly, . . . . .	52 7 11
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	111 18 9	Glenties, . . . . .	90 8 6½	Offaly, . . . . .	48 9 11
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	48 11 1	Glenties, . . . . .	45 11 30	Offaly, . . . . .	15 14 11½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	78 17 7½	Glenties, . . . . .	104 8 1½	Offaly, . . . . .	102 14 7
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	33 15 6	Glenties, . . . . .	98 9 9	Offaly, . . . . .	104 9 5
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	27 8 0	Glenties, . . . . .	21 6 10	Offaly, . . . . .	31 10 2½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	75 18 10½	Glenties, . . . . .	39 12 8	Offaly, . . . . .	55 0 1
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	12 14 7	Glenties, . . . . .	24 14 10½	Offaly, . . . . .	42 10 9
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	118 8 7½	Glenties, . . . . .	148 14 0	Offaly, . . . . .	48 0 6½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	119 17 9½	Glenties, . . . . .	54 19 3	Offaly, . . . . .	94 4 8½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	44 4 9½	Glenties, . . . . .	65 7 8½	Offaly, . . . . .	143 16 9½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	18 15 0½	Glenties, . . . . .	104 15 11	Offaly, . . . . .	42 9 10½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	45 18 9½	Glenties, . . . . .	28 16 9½	Offaly, . . . . .	90 4 7
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	58 15 7½	Glenties, . . . . .	32 3 11½	Offaly, . . . . .	115 13 9
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	45 8 0½	Glenties, . . . . .	264 11 7½	Offaly, . . . . .	80 3 5½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	60 6 10½	Glenties, . . . . .	182 5 4½	Offaly, . . . . .	34 17 0
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	74 19 17½	Glenties, . . . . .	31 14 11½	Offaly, . . . . .	86 16 10½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	267 7 4½	Glenties, . . . . .	46 16 1	Offaly, . . . . .	47 15 0½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	66 7 2½	Glenties, . . . . .	55 7 2	Offaly, . . . . .	129 7 0
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	75 18 11½	Glenties, . . . . .	147 15 9	Offaly, . . . . .	32 8 11½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	265 8 1½	Glenties, . . . . .	62 18 2	Offaly, . . . . .	112 10 10
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	27 5 4½	Glenties, . . . . .	19 8 6	Offaly, . . . . .	62 11 7½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	66 4 11	Glenties, . . . . .	149 14 7½	Offaly, . . . . .	62 11 7½
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	55 4 9½	Glenties, . . . . .	66 5 1	Offaly, . . . . .	14,376 11 8½

\* The previous assessment, amounting to £21,218 4s 8½d, was made on the 10th June, 1881. For Statement showing how this Fund is expended, see Tables 3 and 4.



TABLE 2.—Expenditure of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, during the Year 1883.

## A.—EXPENDITURE DEBITED OUT OF FORELANSBURY FUND.

I.—Salaries		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers in Control Office of Veterinary Department,		2,168	12	10			
Travelling Inspectors,		517	11	6			
Officers engaged in Portal Inspection,		8,719	13	10			
II.—Travelling Expenses,		88	8	2			
III.—Incidents,		59	18	10			
					12,908	2	8

## B.—EXPENDITURE DEBITED OUT OF GENERAL CATTLE DISEASE FUND.

I.—Amount remitted to Local Authorities in respect of their Expenditure, (a),	8,987	16	7
II.—General Veterinary Inspectors and Incidents,	380	3	8
	8,608	0	3

Total Expenditure, £421,590 2 6

(a) For statement in detail of expenditure of Local Authorities see Table 3

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the Year 1883

Towns	Expenditure of Local Authorities				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund *
	Commissions to the Owners of Cattle Slaughtered	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. ANTRIM.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim.	—	60 0 0	1 12 11	61 12 11	—
Ballycastle.	—	9 0 0	0 4 0	9 4 0	3 10 0
Ballymena.	—	20 3 0	—	20 3 0	9 7 0
Ballymoney.	—	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	9 10 0
Belfast.	183 1 0	134 5 0	—	316 10 0	111 11 8
Larne.	—	20 10 0	7 3 0	27 13 0	—
Lisburn.	—	70 0 0	8 7 3	78 7 3	18 10 0
Co. ARMAUGH.					
Armagh.	—	60 0 0	28 4 10	108 4 10	50 0 0
Lurgan.	4 0 0	60 0 0	4 6 6	67 6 6	31 10 0
Co. CAVAN.					
Ballymacnagh.	—	28 16 6	—	28 16 6	13 17 9
Buncrana.	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	16 13 0
Cavan.	—	64 0 0	11 1 10	75 1 10	49 0 0
Coolish.	—	63 0 0	—	63 0 0	23 15 0
Co. DOWN.					
Ballymacross.	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	3 0 0
Downpatrick.	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	13 2 6
Downsmythe.	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	—
Glenfin.	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
Islebane.	—	9 0 0	0 7 6	9 7 6	—
Larne.	—	39 0 0	0 11 3	39 11 3	13 0 0
Midford.	—	69 19 3	—	69 19 3	25 4 10
Stranmillis.	—	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	1 15 0
Co. DUBLIN.					
Dublin.	—	62 19 0	2 16 6	65 15 6	23 18 6
Drogheda.	—	64 0 0	18 10 0	82 10 0	25 15 0
Kilken.	—	12 0 0	2 10 0	14 10 0	6 0 0
Newry.	—	62 14 0	—	62 14 0	—
Newtownards.	—	30 15 0	1 17 4	32 6 4	7 10 0
Co. DUNDALK.					
Downpatrick.	—	76 10 0	4 10 6	81 0 6	24 13 6
Lisnacroghney.	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Lisnashel.	—	32 10 0	1 3 4	33 13 4	7 16 3
Co. DUNDERRY.					
Coleraine.	—	24 11 0	1 4 0	25 15 0	6 5 0
Larne.	—	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	14 3 0
Londonderry.	—	55 0 0	15 2 11	70 2 11	—
Magherafelt.	—	28 17 0	—	28 17 0	10 3 0
Co. MONAGHAN.					
Castledown.	—	34 3 1	—	34 3 1	23 11 0
Castledown.	—	33 0 0	—	33 0 0	27 10 0
Clonsilla.	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	7 10 0
Monaghan.	—	29 0 0	—	29 0 0	—

\* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1883, in pursuance of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1883—continued.

Years.	Expenditure of Local Authorities				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Office Division Fund.
	Contribution to the General Office Division	Salaries and Allowances to Officers	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>					
<b>Co. TROVIE.</b>					
Castling, . . . . .	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	0 15 0
Clogher, . . . . .	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	12 10 0
Cockstown, . . . . .	—	17 1 0	3 14 4	20 15 4	8 0 0
Dungannon, . . . . .	—	42 12 0	6 18 8	49 10 8	9 1 4
Gorta, . . . . .	—	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	—
Grange, . . . . .	—	15 15 0	—	15 15 0	30 0 0
Strabane, . . . . .	—	7 7 5	—	7 7 5	—
<b>Total, Ulster, . . . . .</b>	<b>189 5 0</b>	<b>1,445 0 3</b>	<b>122 0 8</b>	<b>1,556 5 8</b>	<b>653 10 0</b>
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>					
Ballynecole, . . . . .	—	14 10 0	—	14 10 0	—
Corofin, . . . . .	—	12 10 0	—	12 10 0	5 0 0
Ennis, . . . . .	—	3 0 0	2 17 6	5 17 6	—
Ennistymon, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—
Gladyss, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—
Kilrush, . . . . .	—	12 14 0	—	12 14 0	6 8 0
Scurliff, . . . . .	—	44 14 0	—	44 14 0	—
Tulla, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	7 10 0
<b>Co. COSS.</b>					
Bandon, . . . . .	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	12 17 0
Bantry, . . . . .	—	10 5 0	—	10 5 0	—
Castletown, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	3 0 0
Clonakilty, . . . . .	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cork, . . . . .	—	92 0 0	4 0 0	96 0 0	119 0 0
Dromore, . . . . .	—	6 5 11	—	6 5 11	4 7 11
Ferry, . . . . .	—	40 5 0	0 9 11	40 14 11	25 0 0
Kantark, . . . . .	—	87 0 0	17 12 6	104 12 6	20 9 9
Kinsale, . . . . .	—	27 12 0	1 25 0	28 17 0	12 4 6
Macroom, . . . . .	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	7 10 0
Malton, . . . . .	—	45 0 0	15 15 5	60 15 5	32 10 0
Midleton, . . . . .	—	12 12 0	2 4 6	14 16 6	25 4 0
Millbrook, . . . . .	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	25 5 0	3 0 0
Midleton, . . . . .	—	22 0 0	0 6 0	22 6 0	9 15 0
Skibberene, . . . . .	—	94 0 0	—	94 0 0	12 0 0
Skull, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—
Youghal, . . . . .	—	45 1 10	0 10 0	45 11 10	—
<b>Co. KERRY.</b>					
Cahersiveen, . . . . .	—	14 7 5	1 1 6	15 8 11	9 2 1
Dingle, . . . . .	—	20 19 0	0 4 0	21 3 0	4 8 0
Keem, . . . . .	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	—
Killarney, . . . . .	—	106 1 6	—	106 1 6	—
Lisacorney, . . . . .	5 12 6	161 11 0	8 15 6	175 18 0	15 11 7
Tulla, . . . . .	17 5 0	0 17 6	—	18 2 6	—
<b>Co. LORRAINE.</b>					
Croagh, . . . . .	—	55 10 0	—	55 10 0	26 5 0
Glenties, . . . . .	—	19 16 4	—	19 16 4	6 11 9
Killybegs, . . . . .	18 13 0	140 0 0	—	158 13 0	120 0 0
Larne, . . . . .	—	132 0 0	1 10 4	133 10 4	33 0 0
Stranmillis, . . . . .	5 5 0	46 15 0	3 7 8	54 17 8	19 11 7
Stranmillis, . . . . .	—	82 0 0	0 16 0	82 16 0	42 10 0
<b>Co. LOUTH.</b>					
Barnardston, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Carraig-na-Sheir, . . . . .	—	89 0 0	1 1 0	90 1 0	32 0 0
Cashel, . . . . .	—	80 0 0	0 11 2	80 11 2	30 0 0
Clogh, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	17 10 0
Clontarf, . . . . .	—	72 0 0	—	72 0 0	—
Clontarf, . . . . .	—	104 3 10	—	104 3 10	48 11 0
Clontarf, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	1 1 0	13 1 0	—
Clontarf, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Clontarf, . . . . .	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—

\* In some cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1883, in respect of Expenditure entered by them in preceding years.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1883—continued.

District.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Civil Service Fund.*
	Compensation to the Officers of the Civil Service.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Co. WATERFORD.</b>					
Dangerrin, . . . . .	—	66 0 0	—	66 0 0	—
Kilnashogue, . . . . .	11 12 6	39 2 0	1 8 5	45 2 0	16 8 7
Lismore, . . . . .	—	31 0 0	5 14 0	36 14 0	35 10 0
Waterford, . . . . .	—	130 0 10	2 8 2	132 10 0	60 10 0
<b>TOTAL, MUNSTER.</b>	61 10 0	2,382 18 5	75 5 2	2,519 13 8	603 10 7
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>					
Carlow, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	2 8 11	52 8 11	33 0 0
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>					
Belvedere, . . . . .	592 7 4	297 0 0	117 8 9	986 13 3	228 2 7
Dublin, North, . . . . .	2,212 15 0	844 19 0	35 13 2	3,091 0 0	1,740 11 2
Dublin, South, . . . . .	2,188 0 0	791 18 0	29 12 3	2,999 10 11	1,837 12 0
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	642 5 0	439 1 4	60 19 3	1,122 5 7	460 11 6
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>					
Asly, . . . . .	306 8 4	331 6 9	17 2 2	654 11 6	467 10 6
Celbridge, . . . . .	370 6 0	172 0 0	29 2 10	570 7 10	222 1 3
Nam, . . . . .	26 5 0	102 4 0	64 17 4	197 6 4	69 11 5
<b>Co. KILKENNY.</b>					
Callan, . . . . .	—	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	—
Castlecomer, . . . . .	—	25 10 0	—	25 10 0	6 12 8
Effin, . . . . .	—	72 0 0	4 15 0	76 15 0	27 3 4
Thamesdown, . . . . .	—	83 0 0	0 14 1	83 14 1	48 10 0
Ullingford, . . . . .	—	19 15 0	1 4 0	19 19 0	12 10 0
<b>King's Co.</b>					
Blackberry, . . . . .	—	57 11 9	6 3 4	63 15 1	—
Parsonstown, . . . . .	—	80 0 0	6 5 2	86 5 2	43 2 7
Tullamore, . . . . .	—	51 10 0	4 11 6	55 1 6	20 12 6
<b>Co. LONGFORD.</b>					
Ballynash, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	26 5 0
Grassard, . . . . .	—	86 0 4	39 17 11	125 17 5	81 2 11
Longford, . . . . .	—	30 0 0	2 2 3	32 2 3	26 5 0
<b>Co. LOUTH.</b>					
Ardee, . . . . .	91 7 8	44 15 0	15 11 6	151 14 0	72 3 9
Drughda, . . . . .	29 5 0	125 0 0	38 0 5	145 5 5	78 17 4
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	94 0 0	12 10 10	106 10 10	26 25 0
<b>Co. MEATH.</b>					
Droghda, . . . . .	187 15 0	225 14 0	51 9 11	464 11 11	—
Kells, . . . . .	26 7 6	490 15 0	60 9 4	577 11 10	242 11 3
Nesam, . . . . .	150 16 3	166 8 4	108 11 5	425 16 2	127 9 4
Offaly, . . . . .	—	75 0 0	50 19 11	125 19 11	32 10 0
Trillick, . . . . .	37 5 0	190 4 0	117 15 4	344 7 4	69 13 2
<b>Queen's Co.</b>					
Abbeyville, . . . . .	—	39 0 0	8 12 2	47 12 2	7 19 4
Donaghmore, . . . . .	—	26 0 0	11 0 11	37 0 11	3 15 0
Mossenduff, . . . . .	—	35 16 9	3 0 2	39 16 11	99 5 0
<b>Co. WEXFORD.</b>					
Athlone, . . . . .	—	62 0 0	—	62 0 0	15 4 6
Delvin, . . . . .	—	40 0 0	9 11 2	49 11 2	—
Millington, . . . . .	—	255 2 1	29 15 11	284 17 12	108 12 8
<b>Co. WICK.</b>					
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	9 0 0	53 14 9	5 13 6	68 8 5	—
Geary, . . . . .	—	53 5 0	4 16 7	57 11 7	4 15 3
New Ross, . . . . .	—	98 2 6	0 11 6	98 14 2	20 9 4
Wexford, . . . . .	306 9 0	60 0 0	34 13 6	399 12 6	—
<b>Co. WICKLOW.</b>					
Ballynash, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	5 9 4	75 9 4	43 19 8
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	105 16 0	—	105 16 0	52 16 0
Skillogh, . . . . .	—	179 8 0	2 7 4	182 5 4	39 5 0
<b>TOTAL, LEINSTER.</b>	8,218 6 1	8,881 7 0	265 14 9	15,365 7 10	9,204 17 2

\* In every case the amounts entered in this column include what is repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1883, in respect of expenditures incurred in the preceding years.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1883—continued.

District.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the United Exchequer Fund.*
	Contribution to the Discharge of Civil Obligations.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. GALWAY.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d.
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	—	45 7 0	—	45 7 0	34 13 11
Chadrea, . . . . .	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	27 1 8
Galway, . . . . .	—	79 12 10	3 5 10	82 16 8	5 0 0
Glasnevin, . . . . .	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—
Gort, . . . . .	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	1 4 5
Loughrea, . . . . .	—	25 5 0	—	25 5 0	12 10 0
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	—	12 0 0	2 9 4	14 9 4	6 0 0
Oughterard, . . . . .	—	15 15 0	—	15 15 0	—
Parsonage, . . . . .	—	17 5 0	—	17 5 0	—
Tam, . . . . .	20 5 0	94 10 0	—	114 15 0	79 5 0
Co. LERRAN.					
Curragh-na-Sheena, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	45 15 0
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	—	25 11 0	—	25 11 0	9 5 0
Malah, . . . . .	—	72 2 4	—	72 2 4	36 1 2
Co. MAYO.					
Ballina, . . . . .	—	148 16 8	2 13 0	151 9 8	11 17 7
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Belturbet, . . . . .	—	23 1 4	—	23 1 4	8 5 4
Cauldwell, . . . . .	—	20 10 0	4 10 0	24 10 0	47 8 11
Charterhouse, . . . . .	—	45 6 0	0 19 0	46 5 6	—
Kesh, . . . . .	—	24 0 4	—	24 0 4	—
Newport, . . . . .	—	24 7 0	5 8 6	29 16 3	—
Swinsford, . . . . .	—	25 19 8	2 7 0	26 6 8	24 4 5
Westport, . . . . .	—	24 7 6	1 10 3	25 17 9	—
Co. ROSCOMMON.					
Boyle, . . . . .	—	62 0 0	—	62 0 0	51 5 0
Castlerea, . . . . .	—	28 8 0	—	28 8 0	—
Roscommon, . . . . .	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	14 10 0
Stranorlar, . . . . .	—	74 0 0	9 4 3	83 4 3	37 15 0
Co. SLIGO.					
Dromore West, . . . . .	—	30 14 0	—	30 14 0	34 3 9
Sligo, . . . . .	—	65 9 4	—	65 9 4	34 19 8
Tolbooth, . . . . .	—	45 8 3	—	45 8 3	13 3 0
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT.	90 5 0	1,522 8 0	32 7 4	1,585 0 4	349 13 10
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.					
ULSTER, . . . . .	189 5 0	1,448 0 3	122 0 5	1,559 5 8	653 10 0
MUNSTER, . . . . .	61 10 0	2,382 18 5	75 5 3	2,519 13 8	883 15 7
LEINSTER, . . . . .	8,218 6 1	5,261 7 0	945 14 9	14,165 7 10	6,209 17 2
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	20 5 0	1,522 8 0	32 7 4	1,585 0 4	562 13 10
TOTAL, IRELAND, . . . . .	8,486 6 1	11,514 13 8	1,195 7 9	21,229 7 6	8,297 16 7

\* In making out the amounts entered in this column Irish's account, set to Local Authorities during the year 1883, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

## IV.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1874 to 1883, inclusive  
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns)

Year.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1874, . . . . .	247,372	120,430	4,124,790	5,441,480	1,329,105	216,753
1875, . . . . .	246,119	120,355	4,115,980	4,274,627	1,322,836	219,681
1876, . . . . .	236,855	123,216	4,117,480	4,009,137	1,625,942	264,009
1877, . . . . .	275,498	126,445	3,937,222	3,937,289	1,608,712	267,267
1878, . . . . .	238,615	122,464	3,845,228	4,085,174	1,369,269	223,974
1879, . . . . .	226,829	122,823	4,462,778	4,937,963	1,072,163	229,653
1880, . . . . .	202,120	126,327	3,793,517	3,962,463	294,269	263,169
1881, . . . . .	276,745	127,143	3,304,203	4,722,135	1,024,220	268,678
1882, . . . . .	263,905	127,762	2,837,211	3,071,355	1,430,120	283,272
1883, . . . . .	265,414	128,523	4,626,821	3,219,085	1,384,399	272,692
Difference in Number between 1883 and 1884, . . . . .	Decrease, 4,511	Increase, 1,761	Increase, 106,659	Increase, 147,443	Decrease, 79,159	Decrease, 1,180

TABLE 2.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each of the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease.	Exemption of Animals.	Year.	Number of Cattle inspected.	Number of Pigs and other Animals which have Officially been placed under inspection.	Animals Affected.		Deaths & results.			
					Number of Animals placed under inspection.	Number of Animals affected.	Deaths.	Animals recovered.	Animals recovered.	Animals recovered.
TUBERCULOSIS.	Cattle.	1878	35	4,375	—	3,725	2,612	103	—	—
		1879	29	510	—	1,211	1,244	32	—	—
		1880	21	919	—	3,541	1,559	41	—	—
		1881	29	743	—	2,540	1,251	37	—	—
		1882	17	294	—	3,215	1,915	38	—	—
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.	Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	1878	15	459	—	2,301	2,256	59	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	1	—	—	125	—	—	—	—
		1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	20	2,212	—	219,502	343	315	123,541	234
BRUCELLOSIS.	Sheep.	1878	—	—	—	1,375	—	—	—	—
		1879	23	—	—	2,423	154	—	—	—
		1880	27	122	—	1,491	—	—	—	—
		1881	95	108	—	8,663	179	54	1,200	425
		1882	24	167	—	2,511	141	56	1,006	282
GLANDER.	Horses.	1878	26	294	—	2,542	45	49	5,519	543
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	25	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
		1881	28	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
		1882	5	17	—	15	—	—	—	—
FARCY.	Horses.	1878	3	14	—	14	14	4	—	—
		1879	7	19	—	12	11	5	—	—
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	6	20	—	20	—	—	—	—
		1882	8	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
SWINE FEVER.	Pigs.	1878	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	6	2	—	7	—	—	—	—
SWINE FEVER.	Pigs.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	15	51	—	500	40	285	45	—
		1881	16	25	—	171	26	139	25	—
		1882	18	20	—	287	21	202	21	—
SWINE FEVER.	Pigs.	1878	20	410	—	2,526	62	392	224	36





TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of *Pneumo-Pneumonia* reported in each Union during the Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883—continued.

Union	1878			1879			1880			1881			1882			1883		
	No. Registered	No. Died	Total Aired	No. Registered	No. Died	Total Aired	No. Registered	No. Died	Total Aired	No. Registered	No. Died	Total Aired	No. Registered	No. Died	Total Aired	No. Registered	No. Died	Total Aired
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>																		
<b>Co. Carlow.</b>																		
Corkin, . . . . .	7	3	8										9		9			
<b>Co. Dublin.</b>																		
Balbriggan, . . . . .	55	4	59	50		50	110	1	110	69	6	75	37		37	41	2	43
Dublin, North, . . . . .	743	18	760	427	3	430	173	3	176	245	5	250	404	2	406	555	2	557
Dublin, South, . . . . .	645	7	652	369	9	378	146	5	151	443	9	452	575	7	582	512	10	522
Drogheda, . . . . .	164	2	166	162		162	61	3	64	185	5	190	113	1	114	32	1	33
<b>Co. Down.</b>																		
Arley, . . . . .	3		3	12		12	3		3	9		9	39	4	43	19	1	20
Coleraine, . . . . .	39	2	41	21		21	24		24	59	1	60	38		38	65	1	66
Down, . . . . .	57	1	58	61	3	64	8		8	9		9	12		12	3	1	4
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Colm, . . . . .																		
Downham, . . . . .																		
Elfring, . . . . .																		
Thornham, . . . . .																		
Wickham, . . . . .				1		1												
Wickham, . . . . .										1		1						
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Blindley, . . . . .	4	4	8	4		4												
Downham, . . . . .				1		1												
Wickham, . . . . .				1		1												
Wickham, . . . . .										1		1						
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Blindley, . . . . .	35	1	36	4		4												
Wickham, . . . . .																		
Wickham, . . . . .	1		1	3		3												
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Arley, . . . . .	24	2	26	3		3				27		27	7		7	14		14
Drogheda, . . . . .	49	2	51	21	1	22	3		3	16	1	17	19		19	2		21
Downham, . . . . .	74	5	79	12	1	13	1		1									
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Downham, . . . . .	54		54	8		8	28	4	32	51	1	52	59	2	61	21		23
Wickham, . . . . .	38		38	7		7	1		1	5		5				4		4
Wickham, . . . . .	20		20	11		11	20		20	10		10	8		8	28	1	29
Wickham, . . . . .	1		1	5		5				1		1						
Wickham, . . . . .	20		20	42	3	45	4		4	5		5	12		12	4		4
<b>Queen's Co.</b>																		
Abbeyville, . . . . .																		
Downham, . . . . .																		
Downham, . . . . .				2		2												
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Abbeyville, . . . . .				12		12	3		3									
Downham, . . . . .	4		4	10	1	11				10		10	3		3			
Downham, . . . . .	24	2	26	6		6	2		2									
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Downham, . . . . .	29	4	33	16	2	18	1	1	2	9		9	2		2			
Downham, . . . . .	1		1	3	2	5	4	9	13				2	1	3			
Downham, . . . . .	4	2	6	2	1	3	1		1				1		1			
Downham, . . . . .	11	3	14	2		2										21		21
<b>Co. Wick.</b>																		
Downham, . . . . .	29		29	3		3	3		3									
Downham, . . . . .	6	2	8															
Downham, . . . . .				4		4				1		1						
<b>Total Lower,</b>																		
	7,182	74	7,256	3,377	28	3,405	1,205	35	1,240	1,609	27	1,636	1,559	27	1,586	1,034	39	1,073

\* One Aired, approved from return.

16. Of the 15 cases, 4 occurred in that portion of the union which is Queen's County.

17. These cases occur in that portion of the union which is Co. Wick.

1. In the first case, the case is that recorded.

18. Of these 15 cases, 11 occurred in that portion of the union which is Co. Wick.

19. One case occurred in that portion of the union which is Co. Wick.





TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURA-PNEUMONIA were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the Number of Cattle reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Counties comprised therein.	Farms or other Premises.				Hedley Cattle on Inclosed Pastures.		Cattle Attached.		Fenced Cattle.			
		Number which were Inclosed, with the view of the purchase of the pasture for the year 1860.	Number which took place during the year.	Total Number Inclosed with the view of the purchase of the pasture during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	Number which were Inclosed during the year 1860.	
IRELAND,	15	35	459	525	69	282	—	1,391	1,564	25	2	—	
ULSTER, ...	1	1	2	3	7	14	—	9	3	—	—	—	
MUNSTER, ...	4	1	6	7	1	—	—	23	19	4	—	—	
LEINSTER, ...	8	23	475	398	61	949	—	1,334	1,333	19	2	—	
CONNUGHT, ...	2	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	
County	County												
Armagh, ...	Belfast, ...	—	2	2	7	14	—	9	9	—	—	—	
Down, ...	Larne, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clare, ...	Scariff, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Kerry, ...	Listowel, ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	15	14	1	—	—	
	Trillick, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
Limerick, ...	Killeshock, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	
	Newcastle West, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Waterford, ...	Kilmarkeestown, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Dublin, ...	Babiney, ...	1	23	24	4	—	—	65	61	2	—	—	
	Collinstown, ...	1	16	17	—	—	—	61	60	1	—	—	
	North Dublin, ...	8	157	165	—	23	—	409	405	2	2	—	
	South Dublin, ...	14	189	203	—	949	—	523	513	10	—	—	
	Ballinacorney, ...	1	40	41	1	—	—	79	78	1	—	—	
Kildare, ...	Athy, ...	5	5	10	13	6	—	15	15	—	—	—	
	Celbridge, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	
	Noss, ...	1	4	5	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	
King's, ...	Boacore, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Louth, ...	Ardee, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	
	Droghda, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
Meath, ...	Ardee, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	
	Droghda, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	Dunshaughlin, ...	—	10	10	15	15	—	56	56	—	—	—	
	Kells, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	
	Naragh, ...	1	13	14	—	—	—	25	22	1	—	—	
	Trim, ...	—	4	4	—	21	—	6	6	—	—	—	
Queen's, ...	Athy, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	
	Carlow, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wexford, ...	Wexford, ...	—	2	2	26	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	
Wicklow, ...	Enniscorthy, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Galway, ...	Tam, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	
Donegal, ...	Bancomore, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Total—Ireland,		35	488	553	69	282	—	1,391	1,564	25	2	—	

TABLE 5.—Number of *Foxes* or other *Plains* in the Counties of *ILLINOIS* upon which *Fresh Outbreaks of Fox and Mink Diseases* were reported by the *Inspectors of the Local Authorities* to have occurred during the year 1888, with the Number of *Animals* reported to have been Killed, to have Died, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

[illegible]



TABLE 6.—Number of FURUS or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of GLANDERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1885, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE	Number of Counties reported (1885).	FURUS or Other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Disposed Horses.			
		Number which were attacked with the disease at the place in the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number in the County attacked with the disease during the year.	Remainder Deceased from previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...	7	—	10	10	—	12	11	1	—	—
Ulster, ...	4	—	7	7	—	8	8	—	—	—
Munster, ...	3	—	3	3	—	4	3	1	—	—
Leinster, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connaught, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties.	Unions.									
Astria, ...	Ballycastle, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Ballymena, ...	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
	Belfast, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tyrone, ...	Gretna, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Down, ...	Enniskillen, ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Clare, ...	Ennis, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lerry, ...	Dingle, ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total—Ireland, ...		—	10	10	—	12	11	1	—	—

TABLE 7.—Number of FURUS or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1885, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE	Number of Counties reported (1885).	FURUS or Other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Disposed Horses.			
		Number which were attacked with the disease at the place in the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number in the County attacked with the disease during the year.	Remainder Deceased from previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...	6	1	5	6	1	7	6	1	1	—
Ulster, ...	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	—	—
Munster, ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Leinster, ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Connaught, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties.	Unions.									
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ...	Enniskillen, ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Monaghan, ...	Clones, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Waterford, ...	Killeshin, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dublin, ...	Balrathmore, ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wexford, ...	Adare, ...	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total—Ireland, ...		1	5	6	1	7	6	1	1	—

TABLE 8.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties.	Number of Counties reported free.	Farms or other Places				Healthy Swine on Infected Premises		Swine Attacked		Diseased Swine			
		Places which were infected with the disease and from which other premises were supplied	Places upon which fresh outbreaks occurred during the year	Total Swine in the infected places during the year	Swine attacked with the disease during the year	Sloughered	Recovered	Remaining diseased from the previous year	All attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered	Remaining
IRELAND,	26	1	419	490	11	14	—	1198	62	222	229	16	
Ulster,	7	—	15	15	—	1	—	30	—	17	15	—	
Down,	6	1	160	160	5	6	—	481	43	363	74	1	
Leitrim,	12	—	265	265	6	7	—	631	19	493	135	15	
Connaught,	3	—	19	19	—	—	—	26	1	23	6	—	
Counties.	Counties.												
Cavan,	Lisnakeilly,	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	
Down,	Latterkeney,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Down,	Ranbridge,	—	1	1	—	1	—	15	—	14	1	—	
	Newtownards,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Tyrone,	Ormagh,	—	4	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	
Clon,	Ennis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	Scarb,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Cork,	Bantry,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
	Cork,	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	
	Ferry,	—	1	1	2	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	
	Midwest,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerry,	Wiggle,	—	32	32	3	—	—	92	11	77	4	—	
	Kilbarney,	—	14	14	—	—	—	45	—	13	31	1	
	Lisowel,	—	16	16	—	1	—	35	2	36	1	—	
	Trillick,	—	8	8	—	—	—	15	8	5	2	—	
Limerick,	Glis,	—	3	3	—	5	—	4	1	3	—	—	
	Kilrush,	—	4	4	—	—	—	23	—	23	1	—	
	Limerick,	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	
	Midleton,	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
	Rockham,	—	6	6	—	—	—	9	2	4	1	—	
	Tipperary,	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
Tipperary,	Berrinokane,	—	11	11	—	—	—	24	—	19	5	—	
	Carrick-on-Suir,	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	
	Castel,	—	9	9	—	—	—	37	4	39	8	—	
	Clonmel,	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	
	Naugh,	—	21	21	—	—	—	45	—	32	13	—	
	Thurles,	—	4	4	—	—	—	45	—	36	7	—	
	Tipperary,	—	4	4	—	—	—	15	5	10	—	—	
Waterford,	Kilmarthen,	—	5	5	—	—	—	22	5	13	1	—	
	Waterford,	—	5	5	—	—	—	10	—	9	1	—	

TABLE 5.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the Number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.—continued.

COUNTY.	TOWNSHIP.	Farms or other Places			Swine Fever on Infected Premises		Swine Attacked		Swine Deceased			
		Number which were infected with the disease at the end of the previous year	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year	Total number upon which outbreaks during the year	Unaffected	Infected	Reported Attacked from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered	Re-mustering
Cork.	Carlow, ...	—	11	11	—	—	—	14	—	6	8	—
	Kinscarthy, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	—	9	2	—
	Shilleigh, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dublin.	North Dublin, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—
	South Dublin, ...	—	8	8	—	—	—	12	—	4	8	—
	Rathdown, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	—
Wick.	Edenderry, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Naul, ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	7	2	4	1	—
Kilkenny.	Carlowmore, ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	21	—	4	14	3
	Kilkenny, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	8	1	5	2	—
	New Ross, ...	—	10	10	—	—	—	49	—	20	6	4
	Thomastown, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	8	—	7	1	—
	Urbisford, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	14	—	12	2	—
	Waterford, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	27	—	26	—	1
Long.	Parsonstown, ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	13	—	9	4	—
	Rosera, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	14	—	11	3	—
	Tullamore, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Longford, ...	Grossard, ...	—	22	22	2	—	—	39	—	37	2	—
Louth.	Ardee, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
	Drogheda, ...	—	10	9	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
	Dundalk, ...	—	8	8	—	—	—	12	—	8	2	2
Duch.	Drogheda, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—
	Kells, ...	—	5	5	1	—	—	10	2	7	1	—
	Oldcastle, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Queen's.	Carlow, ...	—	2	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	2	—
	Mountmellick, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Wexmouth, ...	Grossard, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—
Wickford.	Enniscorthy, ...	—	79	79	3	5	—	224	10	224	29	1
	Geary, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—
	New Ross, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	13	—	8	1	4
	Wexford, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Wicklow.	Ballinacorney, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	2	11	—
	Shilleigh, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	—
Galway.	Ballinasloe, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Chilston, ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
	Galway, ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	10	1	3	6	—
	Portlaoine, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Leitrim, ...	Curick-on-Elan, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Roscommon.	Boyle, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
	Roscommon, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Total for Ireland, ...		1	419	420	11	14	—	1,196	62	892	220	16

TABLE 9.—Number of Farms or other places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SHEEN-SCAB were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, and the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

COUNTRY.	Number of Castles reported from.	No. of Farms or other places upon which Irish Outcrops took place.	Shops situated.	COUNTRY.	No. of Farms or other places upon which Irish Outcrops took place.	Shops situated.
IRELAND.	28	185	3,507	MANCHESTER—continued.		
Ulster,	6	37	341	Tipperary, . . . . .	76	371
Mexico,	6	70	197	Waterford, . . . . .	78	260
Leinster,	11	139	3,289	Total for Munster,	79	267
Connaught,	5	5	39			
Total, . . . . .	34	202	4,107	LONDON.		
				Carlisle, . . . . .	11	781
WATER.				Dublin, . . . . .	5	30
Arden, . . . . .	-	-	-	Edinboro, . . . . .	43	173
Donagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	Kilkenney, . . . . .	6	121
Cano, . . . . .	3	17	-	King's Co., . . . . .	2	137
Down, . . . . .	13	84	-	Longford, . . . . .	-	-
Fennagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	Leath, . . . . .	3	3
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	-	Kesh, . . . . .	5	51
Mullingha, . . . . .	-	-	-	Queen's Co. . . . .	7	231
Tyrone, . . . . .	5	30	-	Wexmouth, . . . . .	6	39
				Wicklow, . . . . .	13	132
				Wicklow, . . . . .	9	18
				Total for Leinster,	102	3,500
Total for Ulster, . . . . .	27	311		CONNAUGHT.		
				Galway, . . . . .	1	50
MANCHESTER.				Letterin, . . . . .	-	-
Glax, . . . . .	13	70	-	Mayo, . . . . .	-	-
Cork, . . . . .	13	207	-	Rathfriland, . . . . .	1	10
Berry, . . . . .	5	65	-	Sligo, . . . . .	1	4
Londonderry, . . . . .	5	5	-	Total for Connaught, . . . . .	3	70

\* In addition to the sheep, 33 sheep were detained at various ports, affected with the disease. For particulars, see Table 30.

TABLE 10.—Returns showing the Number of Animals brought for Shipment to various Ports, and detained by the Government Veterinary Inspectors as being affected with Contagious Disease during the year 1883.

Port.	No of Animals Quarantined	Disease	Port	No of Animals Quarantined	Disease
Cork, . . . . .	9	Sharp Teeth	Dundalk, . . . .	6	Sharp Teeth
Dublin, . . . .	16	Foot " and Mouth	Wexford, . . . .	7	"
" . . . . .	71	Disease			
Dundalk, . . . .	1	Foot and Mouth			
		Disease	Total, . . . . .	103	—



## V.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

TABLE L.—Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

YEARS.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				SWINE.		TOTAL ANIMALS.	
	Cows, Bulls, and Cows.				Total.	Lambs.	Rams.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Bacon Swine.		
	Fat Cattle.	Horn Cattle for Feeding or Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.								
1874.	—	—	—	800,330	331,359	—	—	744,234	—	—	344,558	1,088,778
1875.	254,601	293,176	11,737	559,514	293,310	278,672	61,207	917,979	283,179	74,739	468,615	1,695,015
1876.	270,284	328,072	13,735	612,091	656,315	331,337	474,571	656,868	436,044	77,272	513,316	1,586,435
1877.	246,686	335,349	7,766	610,635	649,441	199,545	437,122	690,774	505,012	75,513	383,677	1,565,643
1878.	245,944	415,739	4,315	667,657	723,521	195,273	466,526	642,696	491,157	69,380	479,537	1,545,707
1879.	242,997	386,344	4,545	633,886	611,570	193,759	305,521	673,371	377,679	58,554	436,233	1,544,664
1880.	232,935	417,033	5,819	655,805	721,391	311,557	502,506	714,743	338,539	30,537	379,080	1,489,064
1881.	273,123	365,309	3,791	642,223	571,257	181,324	415,705	677,837	349,529	33,403	382,932	1,335,179
1882.	231,277	427,798	3,008	762,083	702,574	164,556	399,516	538,634	453,433	43,463	500,866	1,543,566
1883.	242,608	279,315	1,819	523,742	556,987	145,021	312,160	690,199	433,793	57,234	491,027	1,475,618

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Form of Exportation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Cows.	Total.	Weth.	Lambs.	Total.
Bellin, . . . . .	24	00	1	.	25	00	224	224
Bellin, . . . . .	4,204	41,425	221	000	45,850	5,007	5,418	10,425
Cork, . . . . .	4,309	34,534	947	20,022	40,812	55,557	97,732	153,289
Drogheda, . . . . .	45,028	14,855	.	.	59,883	47,599	59,449	107,048
Dublin, . . . . .	214,267	43,338	.	323	257,928	145,615	55,518	201,133
Dundalk, . . . . .	4,142	18,599	164	1,204	24,109	9,659	20,445	30,104
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	2	1,011	.	.	1,013	.	.	1,013
Greencastle, . . . . .	448	8,807	.	1,512	11,767	16,375	3,000	19,375
Larne, . . . . .	.	15,822	.	125	15,947	1,699	.	1,699
Limerick, . . . . .	2,518	472	.	150	3,140	869	.	869
Londonderry, . . . . .	10,126	20,274	.	6	30,406	24,244	519	24,763
Monaghan, . . . . .	284	6,537	.	.	6,821	1,247	5,602	6,849
Portlaoine, . . . . .	126	4,534	40	14	5,714	864	429	1,293
Sligo, . . . . .	2,254	3,394	.	125	5,773	4,375	8,215	12,590
Waterford, . . . . .	11,412	25,041	159	798	37,410	55,514	18,247	73,761
Wexford, . . . . .	280	8	.	.	288	397	.	397
Wick, . . . . .	3,015	4,238	760	80	8,093	21,214	5,459	26,673
Total, 1899, . . . . .	215,065	371,218	1,315	95,197	682,675	273,369	145,031	418,400
Total, 1900, . . . . .	216,721	427,310	1,000	10,805	655,836	261,518	144,816	406,334
Total, 1901, . . . . .	275,120	559,829	2,700	21,222	858,871	424,703	161,256	585,959
Total, 1902, . . . . .	355,064	617,230	3,613	68,671	1,034,578	521,547	254,552	776,100
Total, 1903, . . . . .	267,877	225,240	6,245	26,361	505,723	466,075	145,758	611,833
Total, 1904, . . . . .	265,244	615,728	4,326	41,564	926,862	442,024	225,975	668,000

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Form of Exportation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Cows.	Total.	Weth.	Lambs.	Total.
Andromeda, . . . . .	778	4,215	280	80	5,353	48	308	356
Argyll, . . . . .	72	1,311	5	.	1,388	.	.	1,388
Barrow, . . . . .	317	25,049	.	27	25,393	50	30	80
Bristol, . . . . .	4,518	65,714	20	24,822	91,074	49,842	15,712	65,554
Cardiff, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Campanella, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	304	.	304
Cardiff, . . . . .	2,408	25,110	.	27	27,545	541	1,368	1,909
Gloucester, . . . . .	17,248	49,712	1,801	1,405	69,166	4,450	1,444	5,894
Greenock, . . . . .	118	4,561	.	7	4,686	.	.	4,686
Holburn, . . . . .	24,492	12,547	.	1,542	38,581	75,136	59,454	134,590
Liverpool, . . . . .	124,274	75,189	304	15,593	205,260	145,540	95,472	241,012
London, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manchester, . . . . .	1,204	4,305	24	4,532	10,065	12,253	8,401	20,654
Newcastle, . . . . .	148	50,345	.	.	50,493	3,225	321	3,546
Northampton, . . . . .	422	845	.	115	1,382	8,847	9,127	10,509
Oberlin, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
Plymouth, . . . . .	.	2	.	15	17	.	.	17
Sheffield, . . . . .	121	2,459	.	.	2,580	.	.	2,580
Southampton, . . . . .	72	515	.	.	587	.	5	587
Stratford, . . . . .	.	16,730	.	215	16,945	1,339	.	1,339
Walsingham, . . . . .	2	1,721	.	.	1,723	.	.	1,723
Total, . . . . .	528,485	971,811	1,425	45,517	1,547,238	515,185	245,015	760,200

the Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Port.	Head.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
181	-	119	2	-	4	2	6	-	-	443	Dublin.
5,123	5,532	10,655	362	13	1,879	4,183	5,984	-	10	127,461	Edinburgh.
41,502	774	42,276	44	5	521	1,188	1,644	4	982	151,541	Cardiff.
51,774	8	51,782	131	1	205	374	580	-	3	141,335	Swansea.
125,140	51	125,191	100	4	4,627	5,126	9,807	2	13	340,231	Swansea.
10,445	15,317	25,762	8,187	-	154	659	813	2	34	41,060	Dundee.
317	18	335	25	-	3	1	2	-	-	1,085	Dundee.
10,111	815	10,926	662	-	754	1,215	1,969	1	3	10,817	Glasgow.
-	519	519	6	1	898	249	1,147	-	4	14,779	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	2,437	Liverpool.
15,130	11	15,141	76	-	275	411	686	-	8	54,417	Liverpool.
6,686	20	6,706	96	-	119	563	702	-	4	11,512	Newry.
16	10	26	1	-	24	64	90	-	-	7,619	Portlaoine.
4,344	-	4,344	1	-	29	34	63	-	4	11,779	Shannon.
10,148	-	10,148	31	4	1,123	1,792	2,940	4	9	123,819	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	307	Wexford.
10,145	8	10,153	5	-	2	19	22	2	18	43,381	Wexford.
412,215	37,254	449,469	5,372	23	19,139	24,806	43,984	18	415	1,006,718	Total, 1883.
445,642	65,121	510,763	5,546	37	21,712	26,463	48,204	20	519	1,017,499	Total, 1882.
146,123	16,431	162,554	4,892	45	12,921	15,819	28,765	19	579	1,079,448	Total, 1881.
111,158	14,267	125,425	4,354	76	10,917	13,061	24,054	14	373	1,061,809	Total, 1880.
101,019	13,644	114,663	4,357	65	9,142	14,712	23,901	16	377	1,719,145	Total, 1879.
402,147	45,154	447,301	4,426	67	17,111	20,335	37,512	16	400	1,006,492	Total, 1878.

Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Port.	Head.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
96	5,125	5,125	207	1	240	112	357	-	1	35,454	Andover.
-	1,756	1,756	9	1	24	27	54	-	-	2,119	Ayr.
5,860	308	6,168	157	4	123	331	551	-	4	81,123	Barnes.
10,114	753	10,867	11	2	761	563	1,324	-	126	107,600	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Cardiff.
-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	Camphill.
1,796	1,309	3,105	61	2	239	1,433	2,681	-	1	20,003	Doncaster.
1,221	185	1,406	46	8	1,614	1,747	3,375	1	33	45,594	Gloucester.
-	1	1	-	-	1	22	23	-	-	5,194	Grosvenor.
10,117	471	10,588	474	2	3,849	4,654	8,505	4	8	806,648	Hatfield.
10,117	14,503	24,620	8,618	1	1,551	3,461	4,992	4	13	631,619	Liverpool.
-	3	3	-	-	19	26	45	-	-	14	London.
4,120	-	4,120	78	-	3,210	1,942	5,152	-	101	107,428	Manchester.
5,428	4	5,432	3	-	42	67	111	-	2	30,223	Marlborough.
112	18	130	86	-	18	31	49	-	-	11,807	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Oban.
-	-	-	-	-	3	13	16	-	-	36	Portsmouth.
79	-	79	-	-	26	37	63	-	-	1,144	Salisbury.
4,037	-	4,037	4	-	28	35	63	-	-	5,361	Southampton.
-	493	493	5	1	211	654	870	-	6	15,600	Stamford.
205	22	227	33	-	39	41	80	-	-	2,318	Whitcomb.
412,791	37,284	450,075	5,372	23	19,139	24,806	43,984	18	415	1,006,718	Total.

TABLE 4.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF DISCHARGE.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Pol.	Down.	Other Cattle.	Culren.	Total.	Shrop.	Lancs.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	.	265	.	32	317	.	.	.
Dundrum, . . .	.	72	.	2	74	155	.	155
Grosvenor, . . .	.	24	.	.	24	42	.	42
Warrington, . . .	.	21	.	8	29	31	.	31
Total, 1885, . . .	.	412	.	42	454	188	.	188

TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Douglas, . . .	.	255	.	37	442	135	.	135
Ramsey, . . .	.	59	.	.	59	.	.	.
Total, 1885, . . .	.	418	.	37	492	270	.	270
Total, 1886, . . .	.	318	.	32	343	248	.	248
Total, 1887, . . .	.	273	.	.	273	1,516	263	1,517
Total, 1888, . . .	.	415	7	32	454	332	55	387
Total, 1889, . . .	.	254	.	38	292	659	22	681
Total, 1890, . . .	.	223	.	28	251	184	.	184

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

FAVOUR PORT.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Pol.	Down.	Other Cattle.	Culren.	Total.	Shrop.	Lancs.	Total.
Ardsman, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ayn, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	200	202
Burns, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Feist, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Campbelltown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	245	245
Cudde, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh, . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.
Glasgow, . . .	7	4	.	2	13	485	1,121	1,606
Grosvenor, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	65	25	90
Highland, . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.
Liverpool, . . .	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.
London, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millard, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Meerth, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newport, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oban, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	200	25	225
Plymouth, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton, . . .	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Stranraer, . . .	.	4	.	.	4	214	108	322
Stranraer Ferry, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	204	.	204
Whitehaven, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . . .	7	23	.	3	33	1,194	1,455	2,649

the Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Value or Embarcation.
Tot.	Shewn.	Total.		Mal-tons.	Man.	Colleges.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	"	26	46	70	"	"	367	Polist.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	379	Dundrum.
"	"	"	2	"	11	10	21	"	"	349	Grossart.
"	"	"	13	"	1	1	3	"	"	69	Warrenpoint
"	"	"	15	"	36	56	93	"	"	737	Total, 1883.

the Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

"	"	"	18	"	26	56	89	"	"	729	Douglas
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	Ramsey
"	"	"	13	"	26	56	89	"	"	750	Total, 1883.
"	"	"	13	"	14	56	82	"	"	1,019	Total, 1883.
2	"	1	49	"	39	56	85	"	2	7,479	Total, 1883.
"	"	"	1	"	6	3	36	"	"	1,079	Total, 1883.
"	"	"	3	"	3	2	6	"	"	619	Total, 1873.
1	11	13	"	"	1	2	4	"	2	493	Total, 1873.

Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

Ports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Exports Ports.
Tot.	Shewn.	Total.		Mal-tons.	Man.	Colleges.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	1	30	54	85	"	"	35	Androm.
"	"	"	"	"	1	2	3	"	"	480	Ayr.
"	2	2	"	2	14	56	68	"	"	16	Barrow.
"	"	"	"	1	76	73	256	2	"	340	Bristol.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	643	Cambletown.
"	"	"	"	"	2	50	52	"	"	32	Carrif.
"	"	"	"	6	36	136	178	"	"	180	Flintwood
"	3	2	"	3	129	946	978	2	4	2,410	Glasgow.
"	"	"	"	"	3	39	42	"	"	213	Grosvenor.
"	2	2	"	1	234	681	476	"	1	637	Hayfield.
"	1	1	2	6	66	156	228	"	1	221	Liverpool.
"	"	"	"	"	4	12	16	"	"	14	London.
"	"	"	"	2	42	160	164	"	"	346	NEB.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	Malta.
"	"	"	"	"	3	6	9	"	"	13	Newport.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	219	Osw.
"	"	"	3	"	3	6	9	"	"	8	Plymouth.
"	"	"	"	"	3	3	6	"	"	4	Salisbury.
"	"	"	2	"	2	3	7	"	"	5	Southampton.
"	"	"	2	1	26	49	75	"	"	1,070	Stranraer.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	264	Staines Ferry.
"	"	"	"	"	4	5	9	"	"	9	Whitehaven.
"	8	8	2	21	401	1,705	1,227	4	7	6,519	Total

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Descent.	Cattle.					Swine.		
	Feb.	March.	Other Months.	Others.	Total.	Swine.	Larks.	Total.
Galway, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Belfast, . . . . .	7	4	1	1	13	112	612	724
Coleman, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	145	12	157
Cork, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Downpatrick, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Dublin, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Dundalk, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Greenock, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Larne, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	112	612	724
Limerick, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	112	612	724
Midway Gap, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	112	612	724
Monaghan, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Newry, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Portlaoigh, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	112	612	724
Sligo, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Waterford, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Wexford, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
<b>Total, 1882, . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>3,624</b>
<b>Total, 1883, . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>20,812</b>	<b>3,802</b>	<b>24,614</b>
<b>Total, 1884, . . . . .</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>11,217</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>17,927</b>
<b>Total, 1885, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>17,817</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>22,227</b>
<b>Total, 1886, . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>25,872</b>
<b>Total, 1887, . . . . .</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>13,640</b>

TABLE 8.—Return of the Number of Persons in Contact with Animals, either in Great Britain or on Board Ship in transit to or from Great Britain, who underwent Disinfection, on entering Ports in Ireland, during the Year 1883, in pursuance of Orders made to that effect.

Ports in Ireland.	Number of Persons Disinfected.	Ports in Ireland.	Number of Persons Disinfected.
Belfast, . . . . .	3,797	Newry, . . . . .	104
Cork, . . . . .	2,323	Portlaoigh, . . . . .	28
Downpatrick, . . . . .	1,226	Waterford, . . . . .	40
Dublin, . . . . .	7,336	Wexford, . . . . .	1,117
Dundalk, . . . . .	1,420		91
Greenock, . . . . .	1,667		
Larne, . . . . .	301		
Londonderry, . . . . .	1,483	<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>21,716</b>

Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

Horses			Goats	Horses				Mules or Donkeys	Asses	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
For	From	Total		Stall breed	Mares	Colours	Total				
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	Belton
"	2	9	1	18	117	579	612	"	2	2,141	Bolton
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	196	Coleraine.
"	"	"	"	1	23	167	189	"	2	318	Cork
"	"	"	"	2	35	55	92	"	1	12	Drogheda
"	2	5	5	"	248	392	558	"	1	577	Dublin
"	"	"	"	"	3	22	32	"	"	55	Dundalk
"	"	"	"	1	28	55	113	"	"	515	Grosvenor.
"	"	"	2	1	97	56	86	3	3	2,869	Larne.
"	2	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Larne
"	"	"	"	"	57	47	74	"	"	3,567	Londonderry
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	304	Maleny Quay
"	"	"	"	"	6	6	7	"	"	9	Newry.
"	"	"	"	"	5	14	19	"	"	416	Portlath.
"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	174	Sligo
"	"	"	"	"	47	118	163	1	"	103	Waterford
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	Wexford
"	"	"	"	3	2	1	6	"	"	4	Wexford
7	5	8	5	25	229	1,215	1,507	4	7	5,518	Total, 1883.
8	57	35	30	25	791	1,372	2,004	15	7	26,271	Total, 1882.
1	277	274	4	17	552	1,638	2,424	3	5	21,115	Total, 1881.
12	926	212	21	15	542	1,234	2,073	17	5	26,565	Total, 1880.
324	43	147	11	35	521	1,272	1,597	39	7	22,142	Total, 1879.
245	65	254	2	25	524	1,705	2,252	7	5	27,412	Total, 1878.

Printed by ALIST. THOM & Co. (Limited), 87, 88, & 89, Abbey street, Dublin,  
The Queen's Printing Office.  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.